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The People's Press.

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A noted mind reader is said to have left Washington without paying a $50 bill for advertising. Any one can probably read the creditor's mind as regards his opinion of that particular mind reader.

According to President Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary, there are now 142 theological seminaries in this country. In the eighteenth century there were but three. Within fifty years 111 have been founded, an annual average of over two.

A man in Kansas City has what is thought to be the largest lemon in the world. It is about the shape of a huge Irish potato, and weighs six pounds, twelve and one-quarter ounces. The Chicago *Times* wickedly suggests, if the lemon keeps until next summer, the proprietor might lend it out to picnics and church festivals.

In the United States there are 2,269 breweries, which produce annually 460,832,400 gallons, or over seven gallons per head. Germany has 23,940 breweries, which produce annually 900,000,000 gallons, or over twenty gallons per head. Great Britain has 26,214 breweries, which produce annually 1,050,000,000 gallons, or over thirty per head.

They have a very effective way of recruiting the army in Mexico. A colonel, being short of men, sent fifty troopers into a Sonora town, and they ran down thirty or forty citizens, locked them up on a bogus charge of drunkenness, and had them "sentenced" to serve in the army for one year. All this took less than half a day, but there was more or less fun while it lasted.

The barrel cranks have not abandoned Niagara Falls. A Buffalo newspaper says that a Troy man purposes to go over the great cataract on April 15, in a barrel similar in shape to the one Graham had when he went through the rapids. There is to be a manhole and two airholes, and all around the outside will be a covering of rubber six inches thick, so that if the barrel strikes the rocks while going over the falls it will bound off.

The Chinese public school in San Francisco has now thirty-eight pupils, although it started a year and a half ago with only six. It is under the charge of Miss Thayer, who finds the young Celestial very bright in learning English and the common branches. Her hardest task is to enforce silence; the little fellows like to chatter in Chinese about their lessons. Three of the pupils are girls, all wear the Chinese costume, and all take a two weeks' holiday at the Chinese New Year.

There is a sexton in West Springfield, Mass., who deserves a notice because he knows the value of ventilation and how to secure it. The other evening, when the prayer meeting room was well filled and the air became bad, he waited for a pause in the services, and then said if the congregation would all arise for a few moments he would ventilate the room. They arose, and he opened windows and doors, let bad air out and good air in, and then the congregation sat down, feeling better, and the services went on briskly.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that the largest cash transaction ever made in the South was consummated at Anniston, Alabama, recently, being no less than the purchase by a syndicate of the property of the Woodstock Iron and Steel Company, for the sum of $6,000,000. This property includes the celebrated Woodstock iron furnace, with its thousands of acres of mineral and timbered lands, the renowned Anniston inn, the perfect system of water-works and electric lights and all other property owned by these companies. The Woodstock Iron and Steel Company will at once erect two large coke furnaces, costing about $500,000.

A well at Yakutsk, in Siberia, has been a standing puzzle to scientists for many years. It was begun in 1828, but given up at thirty feet because it was still in frozen earth. Then the Russian Academy of Sciences continued for some months the work of deepening the well, but stopped when it had reached to the extent of some 382 feet, when the ground was still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1-44 the Academy had the temperature of the excavation carefully taken at various depths, and from the data thus obtained the ground was estimated to be frozen to a depth of 612 feet. As external cold could not freeze the earth to such a depth, even in Siberia, geologists have concluded that the well has penetrated a frozen formation of the glacial period which has never thawed out.

Minnesota is growing at a wonderful rate. The census of 1885 gave her a population of 1,117,798, which was a gain of forty-three per cent. during the five years succeeding 1880, and the assessment of real and personal estate increased from $271,158,961 in 1881 to $458,424,777—a gain of sixty nine per cent. in five years. If this ratio continues during the remainder of the decade, 1890 will show nearly twice as many people and much more than twice as much wealth as 1880. Minnesota is commonly regarded solely as an agricultural State, but she is already beginning to suffer from the evils of great cities. St. Paul and Minneapolis between them contain more than one-fifth of all the people, and wield far more than there proportional share of influence in public affairs.

Americans invented the sleeping-car, but a German has invented a sleeping harness, if we may so call it, that makes the car less needful. Broad straps support the arms; they pass through a noose over the head so that either arm can be lowered, which gives one a chance to change one's position. The head is supported by a pad which is attached to the upper part of the arm-straps. The back, of course, rests against the back of the seat.

The New Zealand *Herald* states that the layer of ashes which covers so many miles of that country will not, as was at first feared, choke and kill every blade of grass, but will probably act in time as a valuable fertilizing agent. Already the grass is in many places growing up through the dust; but the ash has been submitted to experiment, and is found to be really nourishing to plants grown in it. A resident chemist obtained several samples of the volcanic dust, and sowed in it grass and clover seeds, and kept them moistened with distilled water. In each case, we are told, the seedling plants have come up well and are growing vigorously; it is therefore hoped that those districts which have received only a light covering of this dreaded dust will find that the visitation will in the end prove beneficial to their crops.

Some quite suggestive statistics regarding the death rate in various classes of society, including the extremes, have been published by Miss Vickery, an English female physician of note. From these tables it appears that it is the unhealthiness of the "slums" which runs up the bills of mortality. Notwithstanding the great improvement in sanitary matters, the death rate in England and in Wales seems to have remained practically the same for the last forty years. The extraordinary difference between the mortality of the rich and the poor is shown in the statement that in the second quarter of the year cited the death rate in London for Hampstead was twelve and one-half per thousand, but twenty-five in Bethnal-Green. The mean age at death among the richer classes in England is fifty-five years, among the general population forty-one, and the artisan class only twenty-nine and one-half, the rich thus getting twenty-five years more of life than the poor.

From a foreign paper we learn that a shocking tragedy happened at Pesth, Hungary, a short time ago. Five officers and some young actresses from the Orpheum entered a coffee-house late at night. There being no room for all at one table, a hustle took place, and an officer, in fun, ordered Rosa Taciano, a little songstress of nine, to give up her place to him. When she refused he drew out a pistol, and pointing it at her said: "Go away, or I will shoot you." The little girl said: "I shan't," and the officer pressed the trigger, when to his horror, and to that of every one around, the little girl fell lifeless. He had hit her through the heart. He stared at the frail corpse some moments, and then, quick as lightning, directed the revolver against himself and shot himself through the head. In less than two minutes both were dead. The corpses were laid on the billiard table, and the little girl's father filled the place with his cries, while the officers, in deep consternation, had their brother officer taken to the garrison hospital. The dead man's name is Schneeweiss. He was twenty-eight years old, and most popular with his equals and superiors.

The *American Cultivator* has some thoughtful words about the prospective war in Europe. It says: "Europe is preparing for war, which now seems almost inevitable in the spring. All the great powers are arming, and this means the withdrawal of men and capital from active industry, the purchase of provisions, clothing and supplies of all kinds. Even if war should not come at last, these preparations, costing so much, will be a waste of property so far as European nations are concerned, but incidentally creating a better demand for the products of this coutry. If the scene of conflict is in the East the supplies of wheat from Russia, and possibly from India, will be cut off, and western Europe must look to the United States for her supplies of food. This is a prospect which many farmers will view with great satisfaction, though the advantage would be only temporary. War means destruction, not only of life but of property. When it is over those who survive must work harder, buy less and produce more to make up for what war has wasted. This is what we should have been doing the last twenty years to repair the waste of our civil war, the greatest conflict that the world has ever known."

The Wire Age.

A contemporary thinks some future annalist may describe our period as the wire age. In no part of the economy of daily life are we separated from wire. Sleeping we repose on wire mattrasses; eating we see foods that have passed through sieves, and which are protected from the flies by wire-covers; calling we pull wire to ring curled-wire gongs; traveling we are conveyed by cable or electric railways, hoisted by elevators hung on wires and hurried over wire bridges. We announce our coming by telegraph or telephone wires, we talk by wire, and we thread our way by night through streets lighted by means of electric wires. Across the prairies of the West are stretched thousands of miles of barbed wire fences, against which dumb brutes protest, cowboys swear and draw the knife, and lawyers, Judges and reporters whet their intellectual blades. Our clocks are set by wires, our watches run by wires, our books are stitched with wires, our pictures hung on wires, and our politicians managed by wire-pullers.—*Building.*

AFTERWARD.

I heedlessly opened the cage
And suffered my bird to go free;
And, though I besought it with tears to return,
It nevermore came back to me.
It nests in the wildwood, and heeds not my call,
O the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall!
I hastily opened my lips,
And uttered a word of disdain
That wounded a friend, and forever estranged
A heart I would die to regain.
But the bird once at liberty, who can enthrall!
And the word that's once spoken, O who can recall!

—*Virginia B. Harrison, in Independent.*

THE CASHIER'S STORY.

BY ALFRED B. TOZER.

"I have tried time and again to reason myself out of it. I don't like the idea of going through life acknowledging that I am indebted to the supernatural for my very existence. I have never believed in the supernatural. I am not going to believe in it now if I can find any other way of accounting for my being here, instead of at the foot of a gravestone out on the hill yonder."

We had been discussing spiritualism before the open fire in Charley's room, and had drifted from arguments on the condition of the dead to the relation of incidents of a mysterious character influencing the lives of the living.

"I don't like to figure as a creature of the mysterious," Charley continued, "because it seems to commit me to a belief in all sorts of outlandish and unnatural things—to inclose me in an atmosphere altogether unearthly; but my only relief seems to lie in an utter repudiation of an occurrence too real and too productive of practical results to be repudiated, so you see I am in a good deal of a mess over it."

Now, Charley is one of the most matter-of-fact of men. At the down-town bank where he holds the position of cashier, such an admission on his part would have produced a sensation. In the familiar circle where he sat that night it only provoked curiosity. This curiosity he at once proceeded to satisfy, beginning with an abrupt question:

"Do you remember the night of the 15th of March?"

No one seemed to remember, for no one answered.

"That's singular," he said, after a moment's silence. "At the same time you all took a great interest in at least one of the occurrences of that night. I refer to the attempted bank-robbery."

Certainly; we all remembered that. We had simply failed to locate it on the date given—the night of the 15th of March.

"Well, when I left the bank that evening," Charley continued, "I was accompanied by Dick Munson, the paying-teller—a pale, nervous little fellow, with a memory for faces and signatures almost phenomenal, and an instinctive ability to detect fraud. We stopped on the bank-steps for a moment to speak to a customer, and then passed on up the street together. His rooms are about half a mile further out than mine, and when we were kept at the bank later than usual, as on that occasion, we frequently dined together at a neat little restaurant not far from my chambers. We did so that night, occupying a table alone in a small alcove from which a window looked out upon a side street.

"We were well through the meal, when Dick called my attention to the figure of a man standing on the outer edge of the walk, and facing across the side street.

"'Do you remember having seen that person before this evening?' he asked.

"I glanced up carelessly, and replied that, to the best of my recollection, I then saw the man for the first time.

"'Then,' he added, nervously, 'note some peculiarity in dress or attitude, so you will know if you see him again. Wait; the face is the best index. He may turn this way in a moment.'

"As though influenced by our rigid scrutiny, the man on the walk turned almost before Dick had done speaking, and faced the window where we sat.

"'Don't look now,' Dick said, turning his own eyes away. 'He is watching us. When you do look, notice the upper portion of his face. People of his kind usually point out their peculiarities by trying to hide them. Look sharp under the rim of the slouch hat he wears for some distinguishing mark.'

"While the teller was speaking, I caught a full view of the man's face. The eyebrows were very thick and black, and came close together. There was no arch to speak off, and the general effect was that of a straight, unbroken line crossing the lower forehead. It was a face not easily forgotten.

"'I thought you would find something there,' Dick said, when I told him what I had seen. 'I was not quick enough to see the fellow's face, but I should have known him anywhere. He stood in front of the bank-steps when we stopped there to-night, and has kept us in sight nearly all the way up. Unless he is frightened off we shall hear from him before long.'

"I laughed heartily at Dick's view of the matter, and nothing more was said on the subject until we reached my rooms. Then, placing his hand on my arm, he exclaimed:

"'I can't get over what we were talking about at the restaurant. I can't get that slouching figure on the edge of the walk out of my mind. Let me remind you once more to look sharp for that face wherever you go. Good-night.'

"He was off before I could make any reply, and I went on up-stairs, laughing quietly at what I considered the nervous fears of a tired-out and naturally suspicious man.

"On my sitting-room table I found a note reminding me of an important engagement in another part of the city, and left hurriedly. To this day the janitor insists that I left my door unlocked, but I am positive that I did not. Not long after my departure, however, he found it ajar, looked carelessly through the rooms, saw that I was not there, and locked it. Had he been more thorough in his search he would doubtless have saved me a very strange experience.

"It was midnight when I returned to my rooms. The gas was burning dimly in the sitting-room, but the sleeping-room beyond it was in total darkness. Opening from the sleeping-room was a large bath-room, and adjoining this was a large clothes-closet. I locked the door as usual, turned off the gas, and went to bed, as I frequently did, without striking a light in the sleeping-room or opening the doors leading to the bathroom and closet. I was tired, and fell asleep immediately.

"How long I slept soundly I cannot tell. I am utterly unable to describe the first sensations I experienced. Dimly, and afar off, I heard Dick Munson's voice, speaking as though in terrible fear or from out an overpowering nightmare.

"At first the sounds came to me like a voice muffled by the walls of a close room, and conveyed to my mind no distinct form of words. But the tone was one of warning, and told me as plainly as words could have done that I was in deadly peril of some kind.

"After a time the voice ceased, and I heard, as plainly as I now hear the rumbling of wheels outside, the rapping of a private signal known only to Dick and myself, and used only in the bank when he desired to attract my attention to any face or suspicious circumstance in front of his window. This was repeated several times. Then I heard the voice again, clear and distinct this time, as though a door or window had been opened in the room from which it proceeded.

"There was no mistaking the words this time. I heard them over and over again, as one hears words in vivid dreams: 'Lock the bathroom door! I can't get that slouching figure out of my mind!' With the words came a feeling which I cannot describe, but which you have, doubtless, all experienced—a sensation of immediate personal danger coupled with a physical inability to control a muscle to meet it.

"The words and the private signal alternated many times, and then I heard a crash—such a crash as would follow the falling of a heavy window-sash.

"Absolue silence followed, and with the silence came a sense of physical depression, as though a current of electricity which had wrought my nerves to their utmost tension had suddenly been withdrawn.

"I awoke instantly. When I say I awoke, I mean that I awoke to a consciousness of the things immediately about me, for it is my belief that my mental condition previous to that time cannot be expressed or described by the word sleep.

"I heard the City Hall clock strike one, and tried to sleep again, but could not do so. I could think of nothing but the slouching figure I had seen early in the evening on the outer edge of the walk; I found it impossible to forget the mysterious words warning me to lock the bathroom door!

"I should have got out of bed and made a tour of the bathroom and closet, only it occurred to me it would be a rather ridiculous thing to do. Men who pride themselves on a practical turn of mind dislike to do ridiculous things, even when alone. Besides, notwithstanding the effect produced upon me by what I had heard, I regarded the matter as an unusually clear cut dream, and was not in the least alarmed. The longer I lay awake the more thoroughly did I become convinced that the nervous suspicions of the paying-teller were alone responsible for my losing a good hour of sleep, and I resolved to make up for lost time as soon as possible by turning over for another nap.

"If I had not, as a preliminary step to the resolve so formed, raised myself in bed and made a great noise beating up and rearranging my pillows, perhaps the most trying portion of that night's experience would have been spared me. Be that as it my, the fact remains that before I had arranged my pillows to my liking my attention was diverted from my task by three rather starting objects.

"The first was a dark-lantern pouring its round red rays full in my face. The second was an unusually long and unnaturally bright self-cocking revolver located within six inches of my nose. The third was a particularly villainous face, with thick, black eyebrows running together above the nose, forming no arch to speak of, and producing the general effect of a straight, unbroken line crossing the lower forehead!

"Was I frightened? Yes; but I scarcely think my fright took the usual form. I knew in an instant, as well as I know now, that it was not my life, nor the trifling amount of money he might find in my room, that the intruder wanted. I recognized his presence there as part of a well-laid plan to rob the bank. The intruder's first words confirmed my suspicions.

"'Get up and dress yourself,' he said, in a whisper. 'We want you at the bank. If you value your life, be quick about it, and make no noise.'

"The man's arguments were unanswerable, and I obeyed.

"'You are to go with me to the bank,' he said, holding his weapon close to my head as I dressed, 'and open the vault. The first movement you make to escape or call assistance will be your last. My mates are below. If I miss my aim, they will not. If we meet an officer at the bank, or on the way there, and you are questioned, you are to say that you want important papers left on your desk, and pass on. You will not be harmed. We want money, and not human life. Do you understand?'

"In a short time I was at the outer door of my sitting-room dressed for the street. Never for an instant, in all my journeys about the room to secure my clothes, had the threatening weapon been removed from the close position of my waking moment. Still, I had not abandoned all hope. Surely, between my rooms and the bank, some opportunity for escape would present itself. I had no intention of unlocking the vault. At the last moment I should have risked a few shots from the robbers' revolvers.

"My escort unlocked the sitting-room door and paused with his hand on the knob. At that instant a sound of footsteps was heard on the stairs, the key was quietly turned in the lock, and I felt for the first time the cold rim of a revolver on my temple. The steps passed my door, and the weapon was lowered. You all know what followed. Before the weapon could be raised again, the door fell in with a crash, and the robber, who stood directly in front of it, was clubbed to the floor and handcuffed by a squad of policemen led by the paying-teller!

"Dick did not return to his own chambers that night. We spent the time until daylight in my sitting-room. At first he absolutely refused to explain his sudden appearance with the officers, for Dick is a hard-headed sort of a fellow, who scouts everything that cannot be demonstrated by set rules and figures; but finally he fairly unbosomed himself, telling his story before I had even given a hint of my own mysterious experiences.

"'I slept soundly until nearly 1 o'clock,' he said, with the air of a man who expects to be laughed at, 'and then I passed into a strange trance-like dream. In that dream I saw, as plainly as I ever saw it in my life, the interior of your bath-room, and seated at the foot of the tub, where the opening door would have concealed him from any one looking in, I saw the man we had last seen opposite the window where we dined. I recognized at once the slouching figure and the level line of eyebrows he then attempted to hide beneath the rim of his slouch hat.

"'There was no light in the bath-room, or anywhere about the apartment, but I had no difficulty in tracing every line of his face, nor in seeing you sound asleep in your bed. My mind at once became filled with the one idea that you were in danger. In my sleep I called out to you to lock the bathroom-door, and warned you that I could not get the slouching figure we had seen on the edge of the walk out of my mind! I could not make you hear. In my alarm I even gave the private signal we use at the bank. I actually awoke to find myself sounding it on the head of my bed, and repeating over and over again the words I have told you of speaking.

"'I laughed at myself for a superstitious idiot, and went to sleep again, only to renew the experiences described—to see the slouching figure in the bathroom, and to repeat my cries of warning and the private signal. I awoke again, to find myself standing by my open window (I must have raised it in my sleep, for I closed it on retiring), sounding the private signal on the sash and repeating the warning words. How long I should have remained there I cannot say. My blows on the sash must have loosened the catch, for the window fell with a crash. In a moment I heard the City Hall clock strike one.

"'I was now thoroughly awake, but I could not drive from my mind the impressions created by my singular dreams. Perhaps I should have gone to bed again only for the fact that the figure my dream had shown me in your apartment was the same I had warned you against on parting with you for the night. Resolved to dress myself and seek you in your rooms.

"'I was ashamed to come to your door openly at that time of night, with no excuse to offer for my presence save such a one as any old woman would have laughed at, so I crept up stairs like a spy and listened. I saw the flash of the dark-lantern at the threshold. I heard enough to satisfy me that something was wrong. So I went for the police.'"—*Frank Leslie's.*

Severed Fingers.

We have spoken of skin-grafting—the process by which bits of skin from healthy parts of the body, or from the body of some self-sacrificing friend, are transferred to an ugly ulcer, or an extensive and deep burn, and which, becoming centres of healthy growth, promote the healing, otherwise doubtful. We have also spoken of sponge-grafting, in which pieces of sponge are introduced into gaping wounds, and with the blood-clot that fills the interstices, are rapidly organized into flesh with all its proper nerves and vessels.

More lately it has been found that bone-grafting is a possibility for healing and restoration of destroyed bone, bits being used somewhat as bits of skin are used in skin-grafting. In the first instance, the physician was able to employ bone from the severed leg of a child; subsequently he used with equal success bits from a kid killed for the purpose.

This method will need further testing. But it has long been known that where a portion of a bone—it may be a large portion—has been lost, the intermediate space will fill up with new bone, and fully reunite the severed parts, provided the limb is kept fully extended. For this, however, it is necessary that the thin membrane which covers the bone (periosteum) should have remained sound.

In the Boston *Melical and Surgical Journal*, a few months ago, Dr. Souther, of Worcester, told of a young man who brought to him a severed part of his little finger, wrapped up in his handkerchief. The doctor adjusted the piece—it was three-quarters of an inch in length—and, much to his surprise, the parts grew together, and the circulation was renewed.

More recently a surgeon of Burdett, New York, has given a still more signal case.

He was called to a boy, three of whose fingers had been cut off by an axe. It was three or four hours before he reached the boy. The fingers were cut clean off from the middle joint of the first finger to the root of the nail of the third. While dressing them, the grandmother, brought in the fingers, which she had just found in the snow.

Against his own convictions, he consented to try to save them. He succeeded, and saved all except about one-half the joint of the first finger, in which the blood failed to circulate. The boy regained the free use of the severed fingers.—*Youth's Companion.*

Catching Cold.

We are still greatly at sea as regards the way common colds are induced, says "Family Doctor," in the *Practical Farmer*. They are caused, I believe, in a great many more ways than we have any idea of. The words, "catching a chill," are to me entirely devoid of meaning. If by a cold we mean a congested state of the mucous membranes that line the passages through which we breathe, with discharge of water therefrom, pain in eyes and nose, tickling in the throat, tenderness and rawness of chest, with secondary symptoms in the shape of general feelings of dulness of mind and body, and aching of limbs, then I say these symptoms may be produced in many ways. Direct cold poured upon the head or face, as in driving against the wind, may produce them, so may the breathing of damp cold air or even of fumes from some melting substances, etc., that evolve irritating gases. Here you have your cold produced in a mechanical way. A cold may be taken through the feet or through the body, if either be insufficiently clad or wet; but this is not caused by the cold striking up through or in through either, but by causing depression of the nervous system, and consequent congestion of the air passages, in those subject to such a complaint. But cold may also be brought about by indigestion or derangement of the liver, or temporary weakness of the heart from any cause. And as for treatment, it seems to me that the less heroic it is the better. Extra warmth, rest of the whole system, the mildest of aperients and abstinence in diet will be found, as a rule, effectual and safe.

The Oldest Army Officer.

General Sherman was at the Ebbitt House to get shaved, and when about to leave the barber's room was accosted by a white-haired gentleman who begged to speak with him for a moment. General Sherman looked at him and tried to recall his name. "I think I have met you somewhere," he said. The gentleman who accosted him then introduced himself as Captain King, the oldest living officer of the army, who entered the service in 1818, fourteen years before General Sherman entered the Military Academy as a cadet. Captain King was in the Mexican war, and his reminiscences naturally go much further back than those of the late General commanding the army.—*Washington Capital.*

Nearly 40,000 doctors have been graduated from the various medical colleges during the last ten years.

VISIT TO A TEA ESTATE.

MANIPULATING THE PLANT ON A CEYLON PLANTATION.

Gorgeous Tropical Scenes — Men Curing Tea-Leaves—Particulars of the Hand-Work Processes.

Anna Ballard has been visiting a tea plantation on the Island of Ceylon. She was taken to the elevated tea estate in an arm-chair carried on four men's shoulders. We quote from the lady's letter to the Chicago *News:*

The estate showed three or four generations of agricultural enterprise. Oldest were the stumps of the coffee, which was put in forty years ago, made money fast, and its day was over. Then came the quinine. Tracts of this plant, the cinchona, presented wonderful beauty. The large leaves of both colors were as perfect in form and apparently in fiber as though the tree had a lifetime before it. Some of them were deep red, the rest were glossy green. Each tree was a bouquet without a blossom. Their colors can be felt but not told. The planter is stripping off the bark regardlessly. The peeled trunks were bound with straw to heal and protect their wounds. So long as the trees stand it he strips off another skin after six months; and the second bark is finer than the first. When no longer this outrageous treatment is profitable he will dig up the tree and get the final, an excellent medicinal scrape, from the roots. Then perish the medicine crop, which, for these flaming trees, will be next year—flaming because they are forced to live too fast—and the interspersed tea bushes, now low, then higher, will take place as the main if not sole plant of the planter's care.

Scattered among all these were trunks, directly out of which, by tough stems, hung heavy, dark crimson pods, the bulky front of the chocolate, cacao. But of all these and other plants tea is the main agricultural expectation, not only of this estate but of nearly all the tropical orient.

It was not cold; the moist air was even exhilarating and made every leaf shine, while we passed through the ever and everywhere blooming jungle of the valley, followed a cut path on the hillside around the whole of a mountain ravine, passed through and through the estate, which lies on hill beyond hill, and finally arrive at the 2,200 feet elevated bungalo standing in the midst of such a garden, such a garden! as the tropics, and a flower lover can gather together the richest, the sweetest, the rarest, and some of the odd, admirable growths of the jungle, also transplanted to show well, and hold their own among the potted plants and the bedded and trellised flowers of civilization.

On the way up I saw from my chair a line of graceful, bare-feet women following each other down a steep clayey and stony path, carrying baskets. These were tea-pluckers on their way to "the store"—a large building which is the storehouse or barn of the plantation. There, after each woman or child's ingathering is weighed and the amount credited to her, the leaves are spread upon the garrett floor, to wither. Next they are taken to a long table which has a beautiful polish and is stained to a lovely mahogany by tea juice. A row of men stand on each side of the table. The withered leaves are brought down from the garret and distributed in piles; a pile for each two opposite workers. Then they begin a long, monotonous, perpetual kneading roll. You would think it is nothing to do, but the same muscles are exercised, of the back as they bend from side to side and of the arms and hands as they manipulate the amount they can manage in hand, pushing or kneading it as they roll it off first to the northeast, as you might say, and then to the northwest. It is warm work, but the heat is nothing to that in these machine-working stores, where the temperature is kept high to accelerate the process.

Every few moments they take up the handful they have been rolling and scatter it down; then collet it and knead it again. The scattering is done that the leaves may not be clogged together. I had been wondering how the moist, macerated mass could ever dry into the separated leaves and fine fragments of our tea-canisters. And I had not understood how, when they plucked leaves from a bush and put them indiscriminately into one basket, the youngest and smallest, and those little larger, and the largest, could be assorted so as to make the different grades of tea. The table process made it plain. When they have rolled it long enough the whole is mixed together and reapportioned in piles between each pair of men as before. The second time they knead it much harder. There are five minutes for the men between each rolling, and they can slip out and swallow a little rice if they choose, but the majority eat noting until after their work is over, when they have only their rice and curries. They are far from being gormandizers, these slender-limbed people; nor are they a "sensual" race, as compared with occidentals. So sensitive are they made by this light diet that a hot curry stimulates their spirits and sets their tongues into talking equal to the effect of a quart of lager on grosser men.

They are not allowed to leave the table during a rolling, and are forbidden to chew betel in the tea house (which answers to them for tobacco chewing), and the conductors and all assistants are made by the superintendent to be stringently particular that all wash their hands before they begin to work. One planter has a basin so placed that he can himself see that every man washes his hands.

The rolling is for the purpose of breaking every cell in the leaf. Only then and thus can the light fermentation bring out the spirit of the plant. The larger, tougher leaves do not crush as quickly as the rest, and are selected out after the process is progressed. They are laid by, for instance, at the end of a rolling, and are to be finished by themselves as an older growth, and not so fine a quality of tea.

While the rollers have a five-minutes' interval between rollings, the tea, which feels very much crushed, is wrapped up in a sheet and laid by to reflect upon it. And it gets itself up into a ferment, which, like the withering takes longer or shorter, according to its age, the weather, etc. The time is closely calculated, as I discovered by "What time is it, Solomon?" asked by the planter of his conductor. Forty-five minutes had fermented the lot that I had seen rolled.

Now the charcoal glows in the bottom of a row of furnaces, box-shaped, about four feet high, the open top being just the size of the square sieves. This estate has three charcoal-makers, who grub out the old coffee tree stumps and make them into charcoal. When the estate is cleared of these relics then it must buy its charcoal. The tea is watched closely and is stirred to keep from burning, and the sieve is often taken off and shaken as only an adept can. You or I, if we should so lift up and jolt down the sieve, would flop the contents all over the plantation. Three only of the men do this work, and they are held responsible for the curing of the tea; each keeping his product separate, and if not well done he has to pay for it by deduction from his wages. The smaller leaves dry first, and there is a second sieve, one finer than the other. The planter put me up a little tin box of tea leaves warm from the fire, which finished the exhibition.

Bone-Hunting on the Plains.

A few years ago, when buffaloes were more plentiful on the great Western plains than they are to-day or ever will be again, they were ruthlessly slaughtered by unsportsmanlike hunters, who gained the name of "skin-strippers," since their only motive in slaying the beasts was to secure their hides. There was always a great and steady demand for buffalo-robes, and the "skin-strippers" found their occupation as profitable as it was wanton and unjustifiable. The largest element of danger that entered into the pursuit was from the Indians; but, on the other hand, in a number of cases the Indians were co-operators with the white speculators in buffalo hides, and assisted in keeping the Eastern market well supplied.

It is hardly necessary to say that the business of skinning buffaloes could not under any circumstances, nor with any amount of co-operation by the Indians, prove profitable or even self-supporting at the present time. The buffalo is fast becoming extinct, and such surviving members of his race as are left in the great Northwest have become wary and elusive. It will never again be possible for the enterprising "skin-strippers" to sweep down upon enormous herds of these noble though ungainly creatures and slaughter them by the score, leaving their skin-denuded carcasses to rot upon the plains, or furnish food for the wolves and coyotes. Realizing this fact, the "skin-strippers" have either taken up a new and less exciting occupation, and are now known as "bone-hunters," or have abandoned the buffalo industry altogether. The "outfit" of the bone-hunter is a familiar spectacle in the Territory of Montana and in other portions of the West where the slaughter of buffaloes by the wholesale has been of comparatively recent date.

That the gathering of buffalo bones is a recognized industry is easily proved by the following figures. During the season of 1883-4 there were shipped East over the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad alone 7,856 tons, or nearly 800 cars, of bones. These bones were brought to various points on the line of the railroad by the bone hunters, and were then sold to the agents of the consumers. They were at that time worth about $24 a ton at the market, and paid the railroad company on an average a little over $8 a ton in freight charges. They are used chiefly by sugar refineries, bone-black establishments, and carbon works, the Detroit Carbon Works being one of the largest places of consumption in the country. They are also used extensively at St. Louis and at Philadelphia.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Making a Mandarin to Order.

John Jacob Astor was determined to send a ship to China in spite of the embargo of 1807–9. The astonishment of the ship owners of New York, whose vessels were lying idle in the docks, may be imagined when they read in the *Commercial Advertiser* of August 13, 1808, this piece of shipping news:

"Yesterday the ship Beaver, Captain Galloway, sailed for China."

Everybody knew that the ship Beaver was owned by John Jacob Astor. The other merchants of the city were naturally indignant when they heard that Mr. Astor had been so highly favored. At last it was discovered that he had a "special permission from the President of the United States for his ship Beaver, navigated by thirty seamen, ostensibly to carry home to Canton a great Chinese mandarin." It was said that Astor had picked up a Chinaman in the park, dressed him to fit the mandarin story, secured the Presidential permit, and dispatched his ship before the story got abroad. A rival merchant wrote to President Jefferson, informing him that the Chinese mandarin was no mandarin at all, but only a common Chinese dock loafer. The writer further suggested that, if the government had given the permit under a misunderstanding, the error should be corrected, and the honor of the administration vindicated by punishing the offender. Mr. Astor's friends called upon him that night and congratulated him upon the success of his enterprise, and they had a hearty laugh over the affair. He could well afford to laugh at the result of his brilliant coup, for the Beaver made so successful a voyage that she returned to New York the following year with $2,000,000 more than she carried away.—*Boston Bulletin.*

How to Retain Health.

It is impossible to lay down any rules for health which may be followed safely by all persons. Health depends largely upon the diet. Some people can not eat newly-baked bread; others can not eat it when it is stale. Much fresh meat, with some constitutions, induces fullness of the head and a feverish state of the system, because it makes blood too fast. It should, therefore, be discarded and a little salt meat or fish, if the appetite craves it, with fresh fruit and vegetables, will be found, probably, to be just what the system requires. In truth, with health as in many other things, each person must be a law unto himself. In acute or intricate cases physicians are necessary, but in many minor matters they can not decide. It is true that what is "one man's meat may be another man's poison," and a little poisoning now and then seems indispensable to teach us our individual physical as well as mental idiosyncracies. Experience thus gained, if not carried to such an excess as to prove too severe a schoolmaster, will be of more value through life than all the doctors in Christendom—with all respect be it spoken—besides saving many a long bill at the drug store. Children should be taught at an early period of life to avoid the use of condiments. Their food should be plentiful but simple. Many a mother will give her very young children rich food—pastry, cake, and sauces, and condiments of the most indigestible or fiery kind—and tell you her children are healthy, and nothing hurts them. Perhaps the injury is not apparent at first, but it will not be long before headaches, indigestion of the most serious character, dyspepsia, fixed for life, disproves the truth of her opinions.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Michigan man cut off a six-inch limb sixty feet from the ground by firing at it, the job requiring sixty-seven bullets. He was after honey.

DEATH.

Oh Death, the Consecrator!
Nothing so sanctifies a name,
As to be written—dead!
Nothing so wins a life from blame,
So covers it from wrath and shame,
As does the burial bed.

Oh Death, the Revelator!
Our deepest passions never move,
Till thou hast bid them wake,
We know not half how much we love,
Till all below and all above,
Is shrouded for our sake.

Oh Death, the great Peacemaker!
If enmity have come between,
There's naught like death to heal it.
And if we love, oh priceless pain,
Oh bitter-sweet, when love is vain,
There's naught like death to seal it.

—*Carl Spencer.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Maud S. has a stride of fifteen feet. That of a man dodging his bills is thirty.—*Goodall's Sun.*

It is strange, but true, that a woman with a new bonnet always carries her parasol closed.—*New Haven News.*

It is bad enough to break party ties, but it isn't half so embarrassing as to have them work around under your ear.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The rockers on a chair never stick out half so far behind at any other time as when a man is prowling around in the dark barefooted.—*Dansville Breese.*

Jailor—"Hellos, fellow! I've seen you here three or four times." Prisoner—"Well, what of that? I've seen you here just as often."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"When does a man weigh most?" is the heading of an article in a health journal. That is an easy one. He weighs most when he steps on a fellow's corns.—*Siftings.*

France makes about 100,000 quarts of champagne every year. One million quarts are shipped to England and the other 3,000,000 come to this country. That's what makes champagne dear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Did you ever do some work, sir?
At which you did not shirk, sir?
And just do it to the letter,
But some other fellow came in view,
And gravely told to you,
That *he* could do it ten times better?
—*Goodall's Sun.*

Some one asks if the early man was a savage. We can't say very much for the early man, but the man who comes puffing into the station ten minutes after the train has left generally has the appearance of one.—*Statesman.*

A Harvard professor has made the calculation that if men were really as big as they sometimes feel, there would be room in the United States for only two professors, three lawyers, two doctors, and a reporter on a Philadelphia paper. The rest of us would be crowded into the sea and have to swim for it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

How to Train Pet Dogs.

"Lots of people who own dogs desire to train their pets, but they don't understand how," said a well-known dog fancier to a New York *Mail and Express* reporter. "Yes, there are some rules about it. For instance, the training should be begun, if possible, when the dog is a puppy and about four months old, and the lessons should always be given in a quiet place with no one present but the teacher. In the training of your dog you should remember that you should endeavor to make him bend to your will by kindness, at the same time being firm and decided in all that you do. Use the whip sparingly, and never use it in anger. To teach him to lead place a string of about six or eight feet in length around his neck. The dog will endeavor to release himself, and you must stand still until he has ceased his struggles. This will teach him that he cannot get away, and then you can teach him to come to you. Stand off the length of the string and say, 'Come,' or 'Come here,' using the same word or words every time, so as not to confuse him. When calling him at the same time pull on the string gently. He will soon comprehend the meaning and obey whenever the words are used. When giving the lesson always pet and caress the dog whenever he does as you wish. It is also advisable to teach him at this time by some word or gesture, which will indicate that his study hour is over. To teach him to go or stop, place yourself in or near some place where you know he desires to go, and say 'Go,' urging him on by calling. When he has gone a part of the distance, call 'Stop,' at the same time pulling on the string and repeating the command. With patience and kindness you will very soon make him fully understand and be obedient. The time required in his training varies according to the sagacity of the dog, usually being from one to two weeks. Never let the lesson occupy more than half an hour, and when through have some choice morsel to give him. While making him fear you by sternness, teach him to attach himself to you by kindness. To teach him to 'charge' or 'lie down,' put your hand on his back and command him to 'charge,' at the same time placing him in position with his head between his forepaws. A few lessons will soon make him understand."

Odd Bits of Natural History.

Mr. Bradley, in his "Treatise on Agriculture," states that "two sparrows

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—Total receipts of cotton at all U. S. ports, 4,668,197 bales.

—At some points on the Kennebec river, Maine, the ice was 28 inches thick.

—Captain Greely, of Arctic fame, has been appointed Chief Signal Officer with the rank of brigadier-general.

— Dr. W. R. Smith, a popular and favorably known practicing physician of Rockingham county died suddenly at his residence in Madison on last Friday evening, of paralysis.

—Miss Edith, daughter of Rev Dr. Talmage, was married in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, in the presence of 4,000 people, on Tuesday night, to Allan E. Donnan, of Richmond, Va.

—Col. A. S. Buford, former President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, has been elected President of the Virginia and Western Railroad Company. The new road is run from Richmond to Memphis.—*Charlotte Observer.*

—Messrs. Burwell Blanton, A. C. Miller, R. B. Miller and J. R. Oates have formed a copartnership for the purpose of erecting in Shelby a cotton factory of 2,000 spindles. The cash capital of this factory will amount to $30,000.

—It is reported that work will soon be commenced on the Durham & Lynchburg Railroad. Some of the directors ought to see that the Legislature grants a charter to extend the road to Fayetteville via Lillington. One man in Fayetteville will give $25,000 to have this road extended.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

The President Puts his Veto on It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President late this afternoon put an end to all doubt and speculation about his attitude on the dependent pension bill by sending to the House a message vetoing the bill.

The President in his veto message observes at the outset that this is the first general bill that has been sanctioned by Congress since the close of the late civil war permitting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in that war upon the ground of service and present disability alone, and the entire absence of any injuries received by the casualties or incidents of such service. The President then goes on to review the "almost constant pension legislation" since the close of the war, which has resulted in placing upon the pension rolls on the first of last July 365,763 pensioners of all claims, 305,605 of whom were survivors of the war of the rebellion and their widows and dependents and for whom $75,000,000 have been appropriated for the current year, and for whom $808,624.811 have been expended from 1861 to July 1st, 1886. While annually paying out such a vast sum for pensions already granted, it is now proposed, the President says, by this bill to award a service pension to the soldiers of all wars in which the United States has been engaged, including, of course, the war of the rebellion, and to pay those entitled to the benefits of the act the sum of $12 per month, so far as it relates to the soldiers of the late civil war. The bounty it affords them is given thirteen years earlier than it has been furnished to the soldiers of any other war, and before a large majority of its beneficiaries have advanced in age beyond the strength and vigor of the prime of life. It exacts only a military or naval service of three months without any requirement of actual engagement with an enemy in battle and without a subjection to any of the actual dangers of war. The pension it awards is allowed to enlisted men who have not suffered the least injury, disability, loss or damage of any kind incurred in or in any degree referable to their military service including those who never reached the front at all and those discharged from rendezvous at the close of the war if discharged 3 months after enlistment. The President then goes into a long argument to prove that the pension will fall to undeserving beneficiaries and cites figures going to show that the bill if it become law, and none were pensioners except those utterly unable to work, would entail an expense of many millions annually, and with a constant increase from year to year. So great would be the expense that in the opinion of the President if the bill becomes law further efforts to reduce Federal revenue would be seriously questioned, and he declares emphatically that he is unwilling to approve a measure presenting the objections to which it is subject, and which will moreover have the effect of disappointing the expectations of the people and their desire and hope for relief from war taxation in time of peace.

—Judge Thomas M. Joseph, for several years treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, is reported short in his accounts $23,185, that being the entire fund of the grand lodge. Joseph was defeated for re-election last week. He says he lost the money nearly four years ago in mining.

From Washington.

—The Senate passed the bill to increase the naval establishment by building ten steel cruisers to cost, exclusive of armament, $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The conferees on the trade dollar bill have agreed upon a report. It provides for a redemption of the trade dollar at par until July 1st, 1887.

—The invalid pensions committee has decided to report the pauper pension bill back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed notwithstanding the disapproval of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the House Appropriation Committee to-night the conferees on the Sundry Civil bill on the part of the House agreed to report an item of $19,500 for lightning, under the direction of the Lighthouse Board the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor.

Storms.

—Heavy wind storms in Colorado have caused great damage; at Denver many buildings were unroofed; trains of cars were blown from the track at several points, and badly damaged.

FORT PIERRE, D. T., Febrtary 18.—Another blizzard is raging and all trains are abandoned. Snow is drifting badly, and the county board is being appealed to for aid by families heretofore considered above want. It is a horrible winter for Dakota settlers, and the suffering cannot be realized.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb 18.—A storm, remarkable for this season, raged here last night, lasting three hours. The electrical disturbance was very great, the lightning being terrific. It rained very heavily for about two hours, and a very heavy fall of hail is reported from the northern part of the county. The storm was felt all over central Illinois. It has rained almost incessantly for a week and the streams are all swollen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A tremendous thunder storm broke over this city soon after six o'clock this evening, and at 8 o'clock continuous rain is falling in torrents. Lightning struck the American cotton warehouse docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and these are now burning fiercely. The flames are lighting the bay and the lower part of the city. Several buildings and 20,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss over $900,000.

Legislative Work.

The following from the Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, will prove interesting:

The joint legislative committee on the election of justices of the peace began its sessions Saturday, and will be kept busy until the end of the session. The terms of one-third of all the 7,200 magistrates expire every two years, so this Legislature will have to elect that number. The committee will choose the magistrates in the order of the congressional districts.

THE RAILWAY-COMMISSION BILL.

Mr. Ewart has introduced in the House a bill to create a railway commission of three members, salary $2,100 each, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, one of them to be of a political party other than that of the one in power.

THE FISH-CULTURE BILL.

The bill which has passed the House to promote the culture of oysters and other shell-fish is a meritorious one. It is a bill drawn by Lieutenant Winslow, United States Navy, who did the work of making the survey of the oyster waters of the State. The annual expenditure will be $4,000 yearly, to be taken from the proceeds of the sale of fertilizer licenses. The surveys are to be continued, and there will be the most thorough system of laying off the beds, &c. Lieutenant Winslow has made the matter a specialty, and his services have proved of great value.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

So far some twenty-six bills for the incorporation of railways have been introduced in the Legislature, the lines which they cover extending into nearly a third of the counties of the State. Some of them are small lines, but the majority are more ambitious. Railway people say the building of lines in the next two years will really be quite phenomenal.

CONVICTS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Fries, of Forsyth, has introduced in the House a resolution creating a special committee to look into all acts of the Legislature for ten years past and ascertain just how many convicts have been set apart for various public works, railways, county-improvement schemes, &c. There are only 1,300 convicts in all and only about 900 available—that is, fit to work and in the penitentiary for terms of ten years or less. It would appear from a casual reflection on the subject that over 2,500 convicts have been granted. Of course, some are not taken, but there is always a great demand for them. This Legislature gives the State Board of Education 325 and counties 100.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The bill for this college was drawn by the Committee on Education of the House, and was read over night before last to that committee, the Committee on Agriculture, and the two Committees of the two State Farmers' Conventions. The cost of the college, it was figured, would be $65 000, and the annual charge for maintenance $19,000. The latter figure was susceptible of reduction, it was stated. The bill provides for the location of the college near Raleigh. There are to be "county students," just as in the case of the University. The funds for the college will be derived from the fertilizer tax over and above the sum of $20,000 annually set apart for the Agricultural Department. Mr. Leazer, the chairman of the Committee on Education, was asked by your correspondent when the bill would be introduced. He said he did not know; that it had been torn all to pieces. The Agricultural College people and the Industrial School advocates had joined forces, and the result is the demand for this "College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." A very great amount of interest is felt in the measure, which has many enemies—some of them very insidious ones.

PEARSON'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT SCHEME

Mr. Pearson's bill, introduced in the House, for a change in the present system of county government, has been altered somewhat. It is favorably reported by the committee, and is now, in brief, as follows:—County commissioners to be elected by the people; to have no power to sit with the magistrates as a county board; to be required to give bonds in proportion to the amount of tax their county may pay. A fight is sure to be made on this bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Our exports of flour and wheat during the past seven months amount to 89,450,319 bushels, against 45,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period during 1885-86.

FREDERICKSTOWN, Mo., Feb. 18.—A very heavy shock of earthquake occurred here last night. The force was sufficient to overturn furniture and displace plastering on the wall.

—A patent for an improved device for heating railway cars by steam, independent of the locomotives, has been applied for.

—There are 149 American students in the University of Berlin—9 studying theology, 5 law, 47 medicine, 58 philosophy, 27 mathematics and natural science, and 2 political science.

—Altogether, nearly 12,500,000 trained soldiers could be called into service if all the countries of Europe were at war, while nearly 3,200,000 are held in permanent readiness for military service at a heavy cost, of course.

—New York bank presidents are well paid. A half dozen receive $50,000 per year each for their not very arduons labors. A score are paid $25,000, and even the very small institutions pay the respectable old gentlemen who lend grace and elegance to their concerns $12,000 and $15,000 each.

—CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—Twenty-five thousand of the seventy-five thousand prisoners at present confined in the different jails throughout India for different offenses will be released to-morrow as an act of clemency to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria. In selecting the prisoners to be liberated especial pains have been taken to show leniency to females. All persons imprisoned for debt throughout India, in cases where the debt is under 100 rupees, will be liberated to-morrow, also in commemoration of the jubilee, and in these cases the government will pay the debts.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of Charlotte Observer.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—The following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the Lexington Female Academy.

To restore to citizenship those deprived of the same.

Bill relating to judgments vs. *feme covets.*

To repeal chapter 683 of the Code, passed its third reading.

A resolution to adjourn March 7th.

A bill to incorporate the Western Land Company.

A bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Instruction in Rockingham county.

A bill to allow certain counties the use of convicts to work the roads. Much discussion followed, and on motion it was referred to the judiciary committee which passed by a vote of ayes 28, nays 13. As passed the bill provides that any convict sentenced for any penitentiary offense for ten years or less, shall be worked upon the public roads whenever any county shall make application, and prepare suitable and safe quarters for the same.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to prohibit the furnishing of convicts to any county until a cash deposit is made.

A bill to require magistrates to furnish itemized statements of costs.

A bill to prescribe forms of ballots at elections.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To enhance the State's interest in the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad.

The special order was the revenue bill referred to the committee of the whole, which was considered. Its sections provide for a tax of 23 cents on the $100 valuation.

Mr. Pritchard's amendment requires the treasurer to sell $270,000 of four per cent. bonds, and with the drummers' license, to meet the interest on the State debt.

Mr. Webster opposed it, as it would not be sufficient.

Much discussion followed on the merchants' tax question. Messrs. Sutton, Pearson, Macon and Ewart favored its abolition, and Messrs. Worth and Brogden favored its continuance.

The committee rose and Mr. Pritchard's amendment was withdrawn.

SENATE, Feb. 16.—A bill was introduced relating to the partition of land, for the better enforcement of contracts between landlords and tenants.

Bill regulating certain fees of the Register of Deeds.

Bill to provide for the working of certain convicts on the public roads, was made the special order for next Tuesday.

Bill to provide for the taking of evidence in certain cases was widely discussed.

HOUSE.—Bill introduced to reduce the fees of Register of Deeds.

Bill to tax unsawed lumber shipped from the State.

Bill to create the office of Railroad Commissioner.

Bill to create a new county by the name of Badger out of parts of Wake, Franklin, Nash and Johnston counties, was made the special order for February 24th.

The revenue bill was taken up by the committee, and debate was resumed.

The merchants' tax bill Mr. Ewart moved to strike out, and was lost.

Mr. Pinnix moved to strike out section 21, and all that portion allowing a rebate on the drummers' license in the State Merchants' bill. Lost.

The committee arose and reported they had considered the bill up to section 27.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—The following bills passed their third reading:

To amend the charter of the Yadkin Valley Railroad.

Bill to amend the constitution to render ineligible clerks of the Superior Court, sheriffs, register of deeds and county treasurers, who haye filled two successive terms, except upon a lapse of one term. A discussion ensued. A motion to table was lost.

The motion to strike out clerk was lost.

The motion to strike out register of deeds was lost.

The motion to strike out treasurer was lost. The bill passed its second reading—ayes 31, nays 18-(three-fifths.)

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

To provide a triennial examination of jury lists.

To define the power of appointment of magistrates in cases of vacancies.

To fix the fees of solicitors in cases of manslaughter and other capital cases.

The committee of the whole on the revenue bill resumed consideration of Section 24.

Leaser offered an amendment to transfer the drummers' tax to the general fund to make up the deficiency of the sale of $270,000 of four per cent. bonds held by the State.

Pritchard favored calling in all the bonds and reduce the taxes to 15 cents on the $100.

By Parsons, against tampering with the funds to pay interest.

The amendment was adopted allowing persons to sell wines of their own manufacture, less than one quart.

Marriage licenses to be fixed at $1. A motion to fix the licenses at 25 cents was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker.

An amendment to fix the licenses at 50 cents was adopted.

Applause.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 82, nays 7.

The Attorney General was instructed to institute suit against railroads for failure to report to the State.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—The following bills indroduced:

To allow coroners copies of the Code.

The reports in the Craven county contested case was taken up and the report in favor of Greene was sustained. Green was sworn in. The retiring speech of Mr. Clarke was affecting and beautiful.

A bill for the relief of the State Guard, appropriating not exceeding $5,000 for any one year, passed its second reading—ayes 25, nays 14. A motion to suspend rules for a third reading was lost.

The bill to amend the constitution in relation to the terms of the Superior Court clerks, sheriffs, &c., passed its third reading by a three fifths vote.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

Bill to elect justices of the peace by the people.

To prevent the squandering of the school fund.

The school bill was taken up in committee of the whole. Section 1 provides July 1st as the beginning of the fiscal year.

An amendment to abolish the county boards of education was lost; also one to make the term one instead of two years.

The section was adopted.

No important amendment to the bill was adopted and it passed its third reading.

[Special to the Richmond Dispatch]

SENATE, Feb. 19.—There was a long and heated debate on the bill to pay the claims of Rev. J. Solomon Pool against the University. It was finally made a party question and was defeated.

The bill increasing the appropriation to the State Guard passed its final reading after a sharp debate on an amendment to strike out the provision for the annual encampments, which amendment was adopted.

In the HOUSE, bills were introduced to incorporate the Baker-City & Greensboro railway and the Asheville and Tennessee railway.

The bill to abolish free scholarship at the University was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The following bills passed final reading: To incorporate the Shelby, Glen Alpine and Cranberry railway; to confirm the charter of the Suffolk and Carolina railway; to incorporate the Western Carolina Savings Bank of Asheville; to enable Salem and Winston to construct a system of sewerage; to prohibit the sale of poisonous or drugged liquors, and to appoint an inspector of liquor in each county of the State; to incorporate the Murphy and Tennessee railway; to incorporate the Polk-county railway; to incorporate the Durham and Southern railway; to allow the counties to subscribe to the capital stock of the Carolina Central Railway, so that it can be constructed to Asheville from Shelby; to allow Greensboro to issue $100,000 in bonds for public improvements.

Feb. 21.—SENATE.—The principal bills introduced in the Senate to-day to increase to four the number of Sudreme Court Justices.

A bill to establish a colored University was defeated.

The bill to repeal the merchants' purchase tax was tabled.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To settle the claim of Solomon Pool against the University.

To incorporate the High Point & Randleman Railroad.

To prohibit magistrates from electing one of their own number county commissioner.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were introduced asking the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the relief of political disabilities.

To allow the penitentiary directors to draw out of the appropriation to be made as other institutions out of the funds was taken up and passed.

To prevent the sale of convict-made goods. Passed its third reading.

To authorize the penitentiary to hire fifty convicts to the town of Madison.

To incorporate the Central and Northwestern Railroad, and the South Atlantic and Northwest railroad, were taken up. The former allowed 350 convicts, the latter 150, at $125 per annum. Passed second and third reading.

Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poison, uncleanliness, and various other causes. Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my whole system. After taking less than four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am

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and, for the past year, have not found it necessary to use any medicine whatever. I am now in better health, and stronger, than ever before.—O. A. Willard, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and I have now good health.—Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

Some months ago I was troubled with Scrofulous Sores on my leg. The limb was badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy failed until I used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. By taking three bottles of this medicine the sores have been healed, and my health is restored. I am grateful for the good it has done me.—Mrs. Ann O'Brian, 158 Sullivan st., New York. ††

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Vol. I., No. 3. For March.

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THE STABILITY OF THE EARTH. N. S. Shaler. With illustrations drawn by E. J. Meeker, J. Steeple Davis, A. M. Turner George Gibson, and C. E. Robinson, from photographs and diagrams furnished by the author.
AUNT FOUNTAIN'S PRISONER. (A Story.) Joel Chandler Harris.
REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE AND COMMUNE OF PARIS. *Third Paper.*—THE COMMUNE. E. B. Washburne, ex Minister to France. With illustrations from portraits and documents in Mr. Washburne's possession, and from drawings by Howard Pyle, T. de Thulstrup, G. W. Maynard J. Steeple Davis, A. M. Turner and E. J. Meeker.
SETH'S BROTHER'S WIFE.—Chapter X-XII. Harold Frederic.
THE STORY OF A NEW YORK HOUSE. III. H. C. Bunner. Illustrated by A. B. Frost.
AN INTERLUDE. R. Armytage.
THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY. With illustrations from photographs of the Tapestry. Edward J. Lowell.
THE RESIDUARY LEGATEE; OR, THE POST-HUMOUS JEST OF THE LATE JOHN AUSTIN. *Part Second*—THE CODICIL. J. S. of Dale.
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No. 28-tf—July 15, 1886.

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July 15, 1886.-1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

☞ *The American Agriculturist*, one of the best papers published. Subscriptions received at this office.

—Court was in session two full weeks.

—Mrs. B. F. Crosland celebrated her 50th year Tuesday.

—The county graveyard in Winston has been cleaned off.

—Yadkin, Guilford and Rowan Superior Courts this week.

—A movement is on foot to have Waughtown incorporated.

—Calvin Foy, a well known colored man, died in this place last week.

—Ora Kerner is well of the measles and is at his post in the Express office again.

—The colored Sunday School in this place, is preparing for an Easter Entertainment.

—For *Kerosene Oil, Red and White, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, &c.*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—The land suit, Raney vs. Raney, from Stokes county, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

—J. A. Sanday is opening a new grocery store in the building formerly occupied by Jos. Reynard.

—A considerable force is getting out rock near Belo's Pond to use in improving the streets of Winston.

—A nice lot of fresh Garden Seeds just received at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Thomas R. Purnell and little daughter, Annie, spent several days in town last week. Mr. Purnell had business at court.

—Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, U.S.A., has been appointed militaty attache to the U. S. Legation at Bogota, United States of Columbia.

—Don't forget to buy your Furniture from the Knoxville Furniture Co., near Orinoco Warehouse. All goods warranted. No Shoddy. No mistepresentations. All goods sold on merits.

—S. A. Hege, teacher of Elm St. Public School, Salem, bagged another fine wild turkey on Saturday, near Friedland, Broadbay township

—The Salem Band of music was out Tuesday night in honor of Washington's birthday, and the boys were wild with torches, tin horns and drums.

—A curiosity at C. R. Welfare's in the shape of a few barrels of Porto Rico molasses just received, best in in town at 40c. Also 5 Bags Coffee, to be sold cheap. 2t.

—Shrove Tuesday and Washington's Birthday occurred on the 22d, ushering in the season of Lent, the 27th being the first Sunday in Lent. The usual services in the Moravian church.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER.—The February number of this publication, Messrs. Tomlinson & Blair, editors and publishers, is received. It is a well conducted and valuable publication for those for whom it is intended.

—If you want good fresh GARDEN SEEDS, either Buists' or Landreths', go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. C.

—The Reform Club have donated $10 to Dr. J. A. Blum for his valuable services rendered in the management of their drama which was so acceptably received by our people last week. The net proceeds amounted to eighty-odd dollars.—*Daily.*

—Dr. Rondthaler returned from his Northern trip on Saturday last, and on Sunday conducted the usual services. Rev. John F. McCuiston, Rev. John H. Clewell and Rev. L. B. Wurreschke conducted the church services during the Doctor's absence.

—It may be of interest to those intending to start in the Tobacco Manufacturing business this Spring, to learn that the Salem Iron Works, Salem, N. C., have a few Retainers, Shapes, Hand and Steam Pumps, Pox Screws, Pot Mills, Licorice Boilers, &c., such as are used by tobacco manufacturers, which they will sell at very low figures for cash. 2t.

ASSAULTED.—R. L. Crawford, on his way home, in Winston, on Monday night, was struck with a rock on the back of the head from the rear, by a negro. When Mr. Crawford turned, the negro was making for him with a drawn club, but when he (Crawford) aimed with his empty hand, saying at the time, "halt, or I will shoot you," the negro ran off in the direction of the five new factories. The wound is not considered serious.

For *Trusses*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they guarantee a fit or no charge.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Feb. 19th, 1887:

Ladies.

Mrs. Calvin Crews, Mrs. Mary L Charles, Miss Gustia Crouse, Mrs. Henry F. Hine, Miss Laura Hines, Mrs. Mary Nifong, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Mrs. Annie Waller.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Levi Earnest, Mr. Joseph Eten, A. Horn & Son, David L. Jones, B. H. Marsh, Mr. C. W. Miller, Mr. J. H. Nifong, Mr. Isaac O. Robbins, S. D. Swaim, Mr. J. L. Shultz, Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mr. George Williams, Mr. George C. Williams.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY was honored by a double celebration in Salem. On Monday evening the Salem Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle observed Washington's Day, Founder's Day, and Longfellow's Memorial Day. These triple memorials were rendered very interesting by songs, recitations and readings pertinent to the occasion, and were all exceedingly well rendered, especially that of Misses Maggie Brietz and Gertrude Jenkins and Messrs. Will Boyd and Geo. Brietz. J. T. Lineback's tribute to Chautauqua and Chancellor Vincent was instructive and well given. Miss A. VanVleck presided at the piano and gave a composition of her own of more than usual merit. A good idea of the regular work of the Circle could be had as the usual order of business was observed. The exercises were as unique as entertaining. Mr. Lineback graduated while at Chautauqua last summer. Dr. Rondthaler delivered an excellent address. Rev. John McCuiston, a member of the Circle, also made appropriate remarks, closing a very enjoyable evening.

The ladies connected with the Centreville Sunday School gave a Martha Washington Evening Entertainment at the Belo House on Tuesday evening. The front of the hotel was gaily decorated with flags, and the dining hall was bright with bunting. The costumes were appropriate, and the Dairy Maid's Canopy and Lunch Basket were popular with the large crowd present. The fair was a success in every particular, realizing over $100.

The Agnes Wallace Villa Company appeared at the opera house last night to a big audience in "Orphans of Charity." The drama was well rendered and gave universal satisfaction. They will appear in a "Wife's Sacrifice" to-night. The manager is to be congratulated upon securing such troupes as the above. Sam B. Villa plays the leading male part. He is certainly a star and is supported by a powerful company, every one being first-class artists.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—A few farmers plowed some for corn last week.

—There is some distemper among horses in Davidson county.

—Lewis Wilson, of this county, is building a large frame barn.

—David Jones sold 600 tobacco hogshead hoops in Winston, on last Saturday.

—We notice that the members of Friendship church have built two new dressing houses.

—Wheat had commenced to grow a little during the late warm weather. It is generally thin on the ground.

—Ground was not in very good fix to sow cabbage seed on valentine's day, but some women sowed anyway.

—Mrs. John Bodenhamer, of this county, received $12 for mustard greens last spring. She will raise greens for market again this year.

—The foxes which were so numerous in upper Davidson county, a few weeks ago, have emigrated to other sections. Hunters say they are none to be found of late.

—Alson Enochs says that the tobacco which he sold for $1.67, cost him about $15 to raise it. He says this is his first crop of tobacco, and unless his mind changes greatly it will be his last one.

—One day last week, Albert Harmon, of Davidson county, cut a pine tree which lodged on another tree, and in dislodging, the tree struck his leg, breaking both bones below the knee. Dr. Rothrock set the bones in place, and Mr. Harmon is now doing as well as could be expected.

—Why is it that people suffer from a cough when 25 cents will give permanent relief; *Dr. Flynt's Cough Syrup* is the remedy, at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

—Dr. Howard has opened an office in the Starr building at the northeast corner of the Court House square. He does not seek a practice which will cause him to make long visits, but will be glad to meet patients at his office where he is prepared to serve the public in treating all diseases according to the demands of their nature, making a specialty of this plan of practice, he is very successful, and his methods are warmly endorsed by many good people of Winston and elsewhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—My last letter was dated January 1st, and now we are already in the middle of February and gardening, oats sowing, &c., is on hand, the ploughman's lively gee-haw is heard in all directions.

In our place the spring life seems to be waking up, and men are pulling off their coats and going to work in good earnest. Another new store house has gone up at the depot, and seems to be well stocked with groceries and general merchandise; the house belongs to Mr. Edwards and the goods to the Hopper Brothers. There is also a new stock of groceries in the A. S. Beard store. W. C. Stafford is in the South drumming for the tobacco factory of Lowry & Stafford, and I notice he keeps them busy at home filling his orders, and they are not mad about it either.

Mr. Israel Kerner, mine host of the Kerner House, was quite sick last week, bnt is improving. Just now our town is blest with measles and whooping cough, and the prospect is that they will make a clean sweep this time.

Our little clock maker, Mr. Colly, has left us and located in Madison. Mr. J. S. Ray, the superintendent of the public road between here and Salem, has been doing some good work in crosslaying a part of the Smith's hill at the Gardener place, and as far as he has gone his work has been a real benefit and the road is in a better condition than I ever knew it, but more ought to be done, and I hope he will be allowed to finish it up, and then Messrs. Levy Rominger and Lawrence Rights won't know their old stage route, and the mud holes will be missing where they used to drive in in the dark and break the tongues of their stages. The latter, when in here on a visit some year's ago, stopped at Fisher's hill and filled a paper sack with the red dirt to carry back with him to Indiana, as a reminder of other days, and nights too, when it was dark and sleeting and snowing and the mud nearly axle deep, the stage full of grumbling passengers, and strange to tell the men always did the growling, the ladies taking it quietly and accepting the situation as a matter of course.

Uncle Moses Stewart is quite poorly, pretty much laid up; he has been quite a business man in his day. He kept a tavern for 40 years, and in the fall and winter his stock-yard used to be full of horses and hogs; he also acted for many years as a collecting officer, and it is said he was not excelled by any one, and never failed to be elected when he was before the people, and in later years he acted as magistrate.

Some time ago I received a letter from Olney, Illinois, from a gentleman signing himself D. F. Houser, who said he was a son of Timothy Houser and his mother was a Crater. He wanted to know all about the Crater family and what his grandmother Crater's maiden name was. I applied to brother James E. Hall, the Pastor at Friedberg, who has access to the church books when the old Craters were members, and he sent me everything for three generations back, and I forwarded it. He wanted to know further about his grandfather and grandmother Houser, and what her maiden name was. I answered that his grandfather's name was Abraham, that he was a farmer and lived on his plantation two miles from Salem; that he was something of a musician, had a musical instrument called a spinet, and that took the place of the piano; he was famous as a singer, and he knew and could sing all the tunes in the old German Moravian Hymn Book. In fact, I never knew a Houser that couldn't sing, and there is where brother F. F. Hagen gets his music. In addition to his being a good singer he was a German poet. Once there was a freshet in the month of February, and it is said the water in the creek below Salem was from hill to hill, and it was feared that the mill two miles below (last Stafford's) was washed away; the dwelling and the mill house were under the same roof, so that the miller and his family would have been drowned, but for 2 young men, William Hall and Eldridge, who volunteered to swim horses across and see. Hall's horse became entangled in some grape vines, and in trying to extricate him Hall was drowned and the horse finally did get out, and this sad event called forth a a poetic effusion from Mr. Houser of considerable merit. Ex-sheriff Fogle's mother used to repeat it to me until I knew most of it, but I have forgotten it now; and last, though not least, was his famous hunting song, for among other qualifications he was a veritable "Nimrod, a mighty hunter before the Lord."

So far as the grandmother is concerned, her maiden name was Magdalene Strupe, and she and my grandmother were sisters, so that his father and my mother were first cousins.

The first school I ever attended was taught by Rhoderick Murchison, on the other side of the Brushy Fork mill, and two of Timothy Houser's children, a boy and a girl, went, too; the girl's name was Maria, and the boy's Ephraim, and it was in the fall of about 1829 or 1830, that the whole neighborhood moved West.

Mr. Houser, in his letter, said that Mr. Lewis Levering told him to write to me for the information, and in reply I asked "Who is Lewis Levering?" and the answer is, "Lewis Levering is a son of the late Charles Levering, who once lived near Salem on the hill where Mr. Levin Brietz afterwards lived and died. Lewis Levering married the daughter of the Rev. Martin Houser, and his son, a great-grandson of the aforesaid Abraham Houser, is J. Mortimer Levering, junior pastor of the Bethlehem congregation, and said to be a rising man. Well, he is good stock all around. I recollect in going to school in Salem there were three Levering boys and one girl, but I had forgotten their names, and this Lewis was one of them. Charles Levering did a good deed for me, for which I am under obligations to him; he was one of my sponsors and held me at the baptismal font, and if I should get to Heaven's door, and any question should arise in reference to that transaction, I'll ask St. Peter to send an angel after Mr. Levering to come and vouch for me.

Last week I was at New Philadelphia, and in coming home I passed by what used to be Mickey's vineyard, now owned by Mr. Fries, our representative in the Legislature, and I notice he has most all the grape vines dug up and is not going to make any more wine, but is going to turn it into a stock farm, and he has some real beauties in the way of cattle and hogs, and his pens and stables are certainly all that could be asked in the way of comfort. One of his men told me he was going to put out some tobacco; last year he raised some and employed an extra hand to cure up for him and paid him ten dollars a barn for curing; some time ago his hands stripped out one barn and carried it to market, and got nine dollars and fifty cents for the entire barn. [The price of tobacco is very low now.]

During Christmas I noticed quite a number of communications of Sunday School Entertainments were handed in and published; and then again I noticed that the *Moravian* copied quite a number of them, even to the Salem colored school, under the musical direction of Prof. Markgraff, bu there was Friedland, New Philadelphia and Kernersville that did not come in for a share of the *Moravian's* praise. Perhaps we don't belong to the American Province. C. L. R.

Kernersville Feb. 21st, 1887.

RAILROAD MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to previous announcement a mass meeting of the citizens of Winston township, including the towns of Winston and Salem, convened in Brown's Opera House, Saturday night for the purpose of discussing and acting upon the proposition made by 3rd Vice President, Col. A. B. Andrews, on behalf of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, looking to the completion of the North Carolina Midland from this place to Mocksville and to extend the Northwestern to Wilkesboro.

President of the Chamber of Commerce, J. M. Rogers, called the house to order, with a motion that H W. Fries be made Chairman of the meetidg. This motion, with another that the editors of the local papers act as Secretaries was carried, and Mr. Fries took the chair. Upon the motion of J. C. Buxton that J. M. Rogers explain the object of the meeting, Mr. Rogers suggested that Dr. J. F. Shaffner, make the report he had previously made before the Chamber of Commerce, whereupon Dr. Shaffner repeated in substance the proceedings of the meeting of stockholders at Greensboro, February 10th, at which time the following resolution which was passed at New York a few days before by the R. & D. Co., was introduced by Col. A. B. Andrews:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the committee that the N. C. Western R. R., shall be extended from Winston to Wilkesboro, and that active operation be resumed on the N. C. Midland, and the portion of that road from Winston to Mocksville should be first constructed.

Resolved, That A. B. Andrews, third Vice President, is hereby instructed to take the steps necessary to carry out this policy.

In reply to which the stockholders of the North Carolina Midland in convention assembled at Greensboro, passed the following:

WHEREAS, This is received as a proposition on the part of the R. & D. R. R. Co., made in good faith and with assurance that the work on the N. C. Midland R. R. from Winston to Mocksville is to be commenced within 90 days and prosecuted as named in the resolution to completion.

Resolved, By the stockholders of the N. C. Midland, in general meeting assembled, 4143½ shares of stock being represented, that the president and directors are instructed to cooperate with A. B. Andrews and the R. & D. R. R. Co., in the immediate prosecution of the work from Winston to Mocksville, as a part of the N. C. M. R. R., and under the charter of said Railroad.

Dr. Shaffner then made several suggestions which were contained in the resolutions passed.

Judge D. H. Starbuck was called to the floor and responded in practical, common-sense railroad talk, touching on the probabilities of our having another line soon and retrospecting on Winston's magic growth and prosperity.

The following resolutions, presented by J. A. Gray, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

We the undersigned residents and taxpayers of Winston township, Forsyth county, North Carolina, petition the Board of County Commissioners to call an election as provided for in Chapter 43, Laws of 1879, to be held on the 14th day of April, 1887, or such other day as they may determine, on the proposition to subscribe $60,000 in Bonds of Winston township to the Capital Stock of the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad Company.

The subscription is to aid in the extension of the N. W. N. C. R. R., through the Yadkin Valley to Wilkesboro, N. C., and it is understood that it is to be made on the following conditions:

1st, That said bonds shall run for the term of thirty years and bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum.

2d, That the said bonds shall be deposited in the custody of and shall be delivered to the said N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., only on the order of the board of commissioners of Forsyth county as follows:

$15,000, when said extension is built, equipped and trains running thereon to a point 10 miles from Winston.

$15,000, when built, equipped and trains running to a point 20 miles from Winston.

$15,000, when built, equipped and trains running to a point 30 miles from Winston.

$15,000, when built, equipped and trains running to a point 40 miles from Winston.

3d, That said bonds shall bear interest only from the date of their delivery to the said N. W. N. C. R. R. Company.

4th, That said subscription shall be valid only on condition that said N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., shall begin the work of construction on said extension within one year from the date of said subscription, and that they shall have the construction completed and trains running over the specified 40 miles within 4 years from the date of said subscription.

On failure to begin the work within one year or to complete it within four years, as provided, the said bonds shall be returned to the board of commissioners of Forsyth county, and by them destroyed.

Mr. Buxton made a motion which was carried that the time to begin work be changed from one year to six months.

Messrs. J. W. Fries, W. B. Glenn, J. C. Buxton, Judge T. J. Wilson, R. B. Glenn and E. J. Allen made rousing speeches and valuable suggestions. It was moved and carried that the chair appoint five citizens as a committee to act with a committee from the Chamber of Commerce to look after this matter, to get signatures to and present the petition to the county commissioners asking them to order the election. The meeting then adjourned.

—*Daily.*

Forsyth Grand Jury's Report.

The Grand Jury was discharged Thursday of last week by His Honor, J. T. Boykin, in very complimentary terms. At the completion of its work the Grand Jury submitted the following report:

We have been in constant session since our qualification up to the present time; have examined witnesses and acted upon 80 cases, made 40 presentments, and have used our best endeavors to present all known and reported violations of the law, which we trust will be properly investigated and the offender found guilty, and duly punished.

In reporting upon our county jail we hereby as a body, and individually, express our gratitude to the County Commissioners for this modern, substantial, convenient and well arranged public building, and we would also congratulate the citizens of the county upon the completion and possession of such a building with so small an expenditure of the money from the general county fund. We would, upon this subject, recommend that the main drain pipe from the building have the necessary repairs, and that a high plank fence be placed around the jail lot in order to secure more privacy. Upon inquiry we found a number of the unfortunate inmates of the prison infested with vermin, and in order to obviate this frequent condition, we would suggest that the County Commissioners provide a number of prison suits with which, after a proper cleaning of the prisoners, to clothe them upon admission. This, we think, would have the desired effect.

We think it highly important and necessary, owing to various causes, that our Court House be enlarged, and repaired, and would therefore recommend that the proper authorities take the matter under advisement, with a view to the early completion of the same.

It became our duty to visit the County Poor House, examine and report upon its condition. We have performed this duty in a body and offer the following suggestions: We deem it absolutely necessary and of vital importance, that a new and comfortable building be erected for the accommodation of the insane paupers now under the care of the institution, and that in the construction of the same, the sanitary features be carefully considered. We consider the building now occupied by them unsafe, and entirely devoid of the necessary comforts. In our opinion, separate apartments should be provided for the sick inmates, and they should, when in feeble health received the needed delicacies, apart from the regular pauper fare. We would recommend that the two sexes be separated and not allowed to occupy the same living rooms, as is now the case in one instance, which came under our observation. We find a portion of the main building needs recovering, and also that in one room upon the grounds, more precautions are necessary against the danger of fire. Finally, we deem it right and proper, that these unhappy victims of misfortune, should be at least as well comfortably and carefully provided for, as those charged with crime, which are from time to time public charges, and confined in our new and well appointed county prison.

All of which is most respectfully submitted. Signed by the Foreman, E. A. Ebert, and all the members of the Grand Jury.—*Daily.*

—It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as, after a long trial, have proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

—Why not mix up happiness with your work? We will be ready in a few days to offer you the very best plow on the market—the "BOSS." Save yourself for it and get no other, and you will be glad and thankful to S. E. ALLEN, dealer in HARDWARE, for it.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!

RICHMOND BLACK SPRING OATS on hand, and for sale at 55 cents per bushel, by F. & H. FRIES,
Wachovia Mills, Salem, N. C.
Feb. 10, 1887—1m.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

"It Saved My Life"

Is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles.—E. Bragdon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs, brought on by a distressing Cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and, I am satisfied, saved my life.—Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy.—D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health.—Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travellers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczemas, etc., that break out on the skin—the effects of disorders in the blood, caused by sea diet and life on board ship.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Harden Haislip, near Salem Chapel, H. A. SMITHWICK, of Warren Co., to Miss C. E. HAISLIP.

In Davidson county, on the 10th inst., W. M. ZIMMERMAN to Miss IDA THOMAS, at the residence of John Thomas, the father of the bride.

In Winston, Thursday evening, 17th inst., ARCHIE CRUTE to Miss HUGHES DOBSON.

In Edenton, on the 16th inst., R. M. MCARTHUR, of Winston, to Miss CLEVE SAWYER.

In Guilford county, 16th inst., at the residence of J. W. Sechrest, A. L HAYWORTH to Miss RACHEL A. WELCH.

DIED.

In Rowan county, 12th inst., Rev. T. A. STONE, of the M. E Conference, aged about 40 years. His remains were conveyed to Mocksville for interment.

In Vienna township, this county, on the 13th inst., WILSON HAUSER, aged 75 years.

Brown's Opera House.

3—FEBRUARY 28, MARCH 1, 2—3.

THE AGNES WALLACE VILLA CO.

Forsyth Riflemen Benefit.

Consolidation!

Having consolidated the stocks of General Merchandise of the two late firms of H. W. FRIES and GIERSH & SENSEMAN, and placed the goods at the well known stand of H. W. FRIES, the business to be run under the firm name of

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

we announce to the people of Salem, Winston and surrounding country that we are now prepared to offer, for cash, goods in our line in great variety, wholesale and retail, at prices as low as they can be bought of any house in North Carolina,

Thanking our friends for their liberal support in the past, and hoping by close attention to business and square, honest dealing to merit a continuance of the same, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

H. W. FRIES. - - H. A. GIERSH.
W. C. SENSEMAN.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 3.—3t.

C. J. WATKINS. W. J. CONRAD.

DRS. WATKINS & CONRAD,

DENTISTS.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

BY THE USE OF

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P. O. ADDRESS: Winston, N. C.
Jan. 27, 1887—3m.

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LATE OF LIDDELLE & CO., CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA,

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Smithing and Dray Building Business,

at the Vogler Old Stand, Winston, N. C. Having had 35 years' experience in Horseshoing and all kinds of repairing, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction.

☞ Dray building a specialty.

Have employed Jacob Burk, the well-known Horse-shoer who will be pleased to serve my customers.

Feb. 3—No. 5—3m C. T. NELSON.

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TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

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Trains run by 75th Meridian Time.

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	No. 50	No. 52
Lv New York,	12 15 night	3 40 p m
" Philadelphia,	3 50 a m	5 42 p m
" Baltimore,	6 45 a m	8 00 p m
" Washington,	9 00 a m	11 00 p m
" Charlottesville,	1 45 p m	3 00 a m
" Lynchburg,	4 05 p m	5 15 a m
" Richmond,	1 30 p m	2 30 a m
" Burkeville,	3 25 p m	4 25 a m
" Keyesville,	4 04 p m	5 04 a m
" Drakes Branch,	4 19 p m	5 21 a m
" Danville,	7 05 p m	8 05 a m
" Greensboro,	9 05 p m	9 48 a m
" Goldsboro,	11 50 a m	*5 00 pm
" Raleigh,	4 35 p m	*11 45 am
" Durham,	5 42 p m	*1 39 am
" Chapel Hill,	*4 25 p m	*11 00 am
" Hillsboro,	6 25 p m	2 38 a m
" Salem,	6 40 p m	6 30 a m
" High Point,	9 37 p m	10 16 a m
" Salisbury,	11 00 p m	11 23 a m
Ar Statesville,		12 39 p m
" Asheville,		6 55 p m
" Hot Springs,		9 39 p m
Lv Concord,	11 43 p m	11 59 p m
" Charlotte,	12 45 a m	1 00 p m
" Spartanburg,	3 38 a m	3 34 p m
" Greenville,	4 55 a m	4 48 p m
" Atlanta,	11 40 a m	10 40 p m

NORTHBOUND—DAILY.

	No. 51	No. 53
Lv Atlanta,	7 00 p m	8 40 a m
Ar Greenville,	1 02 a m	2 32 p m
" Spartanburg,	2 17 a m	3 43 p m
" Charlotte,	5 05 a m	6 25 p m
" Concord,	6 01 a m	7 25 p m
" Salisbury,	6 41 a m	8 01 p m
" High Point,	7 54 a m	9 08 p m
" Greensboro,	8 22 a m	9 47 p m
" Salem,	*11 28 a m	*11 20 p m
" Hillsboro,	12 10 p m	*2 45 a m
" Durham,	12 41 p m	*4 45 a m
" Chapel Hill,	*1 20 p m	
" Raleigh,	1 50 p m	*6 50 a m
" Goldsboro,	4 40 p m	*11 20 a m
" Danville,	10 10 a m	11 28 p m
" Drakes Branch,	12 45 p m	2 41 a m
" Keyesville,	1 04 p m	3 01 a m
" Burkeville,	1 42 p m	3 53 a m
" Richmond,	3 45 a m	6 40 a m
Ar Lynchburg,	1 05 p m	2 00 a m
" Charlottesville,	3 30 p m	4 10 a m
" Washington,	8 23 p m	8 30 a m
" Baltimore,	11 25 p m	10 03 a m
" Philadelphia,	3 00 a m	12 35 p m
" New York,	6 20 a m	3 20 p m

* Daily except Sunday.

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On trains 50 and 51, Pullman Buffett Sleeper between New York and Atlanta.

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For rates and information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

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CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, imported fresh from Europe a SPECIALTY.

Catalogue with Directions for Cultivation sent FREE.

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JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.,
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Feb. 3, 1887—3m.

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for sale, Wholesale and Retail by

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FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

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Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employes. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THE STAR

A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration.

Published in the City of New York.

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THE WEEKLY STAR,

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A clean, pure, bright and interesting

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSC

RICHMOND IN WAR TIMES.

DIFFICULT HOUSEKEEPING IN THE CONFEDERATE CAPITAL.

Providing for the Table During the Siege—A Confederate Menu—Sorghum for Dessert.

Mrs. Burton Harrison writes as follows in the New York *Commercial*: In striking contrast to the lavish methods of housekeeping practised in Virginia barely three years before, were our Confederate ways of providing for the table. As the siege of Richmond progressed I well remember the anxious faces worn by mother and other good housewives. A common saying among them was: "You carry your money to market in a basket, and fetch home your provisions in a pocketbook." With butter and lard at $25 a pound each, butchers' meat a "foregone conclusion," bacon doing duty for the chief dish, its fat, obtained from frying, made to serve as butter, vegetables of the rarest, and withal, a set of young people who kept provokingly strong and hearty, and were hungry when they arose up from their meals, no wonder the poor mothers had their hands full.

We had during this time a nice old colored cook, Aunt Dilsey. Her domain was, of course, a kitchen independent of our dwelling, a brick path conducting to it from the rear veranda. Directly after breakfast Aunt Dilsey, with her clean blue check apron, her head turbaned majestically in a plaid bandanna, appeared with her wooden flour measure and sugar bucket to receive allowances for the day. In due time orders to Aunt Dilsey became rather an empty ceremony, but the dear old soul would have rather died than admit to herself deficiences over which we were laughing in family conclave. Her breads were famous. Hot loaf bread, beaten biscuits, corn dodgers, batter cakes, no matter what she set her hand to, expanded in her oven to feathery lightness, crisp and delicious to the palate, having in them no suggestion of the to morrow of indigestion. Then who could cook sweet potatoes like Aunt Dilsey? One method was to parboil them, cut them in shapely segments and bake with butter and sugar until they emerged from the oven a dainty confection, nothing to suggest the tasteless boiled sweet potato so often seen to-day.

Aunt Dilsey took care that our table was well supplied with breads and biscuits. But even these lost their charm, when butter continued day by day to absent itself from the little dish of beaten silver, with a cow for the handle, that had come to us from English ancestors. The servants put it on the table, all the same, and our damask was white and shining, our Spode teacups as pretty as one could wish.

But what a hollow mockery that dainty table service came to be in time. I have heard of a certain host of some southwestern hotel, who, as the guests filed into the dining room, was wont to stand at the head of his table and proclaim in stentorian voice, a rhymed bill of fare:

Oh! the ham and the lamb,
The jelly and the jam,

and so on. I don't think his inventive faculties would have been taxed by the recital of our confederate menu—wheat bread, corn bread, bacon fat, with sorghum as dessert and condiment. If any one is at a loss to understand sorghum, I may say that it was a very bad kind of molasses, about the manufacture of which, in later confederate days, there was a considerable boom. As this syrup was sold in the Richmond markets at $12 a gallon in 1863, the Virginia farmers realized, in many cases, $2,500 from each acre of sorghum cane. These returns sound impressive even when we take into consideration the fact that they were in confederate currency. At any rate, wheat was set aside on many farms for her more brilliant rival, sorghum cane. In due time all of our sweetness came from the cloying syrup. Cake was made with it, and on one rare occasion we compounded taffy, which, set to dry in a basement window, fell the victim to the Aschenputtle. When we discovered her ladyship she was sitting in the dish licking a path around her. It was a bitter disappointment, and it was the first time in months such a treat had been allowed us. A little later a friend from the country sent a gallon of syrup made from watermelon juice, requiring a good deal of the marchioness's faith in her make-believe lemonade to persuade us that it was good, even with hot cakes. The same lady tried brandy made from watermelons and pronounced it a success.

Some friends of ours, who were in lodgings, received, per underground express, a turkey, some apples, chestnuts and sweet potatoes. Thereupon, they resolved to give a dinner party, including among the guests a young Baltimorean on the floor below. On receiving his invitation, the guest arrived promptly, carrying before him on a mighty platter a round of cooked spiced beef, of which he had himself become the unexpected possessor. It would not do to let it go to waste, he averred politely, and, after it had formed the chief ornament of the feast, they made him take back the remains. A supper in his room that night fed our half starved men in town on leave from the front. How long that widow's cruse held out we never fairly knew. But he told us of a night when, having gone hungry all day, he and another man went into his room and compounded of the beef bones, some hardtack and a couple of half-frozen potatoes, a stew by no means to be despised, although cooked on an open coal fire, and rather sooty from the inevitable droppings of the chimney.

I have an idea that as spring came on and our longing for green things increased, we had watercress in abundance. But watercress as an appendage to quail on toast, or watercress encircling a dish of French chops as a garnish, are different from watercress as a steady diet. Lettuce, too, occasionally came to us, but it was not much of an addition to our tables, without oil or cream, or condiments with which to dress it. I believe Aunt Dilsey boiled it sometimes, trying to delude herself that she was serving "greens" or "sprouts," beloved of negro palates.

One consolatory point in the general meagreness of things was that our embarrassment was shared in common with our friends. To look at the outside of those great square stately Richmond houses, guarded by magnolias, the front yards filled with blossoming shrubs, rich curtains at the windows, handsome furniture visible within, one would never imagine that their owners and inhabitants were going from day to day with the smallest allowance of plain fare that it was possible to keep up life and hope on. But such was the truth, and when luxuries could be had they were carried straightway to the hospitals. It was accounted a notable occasion when a certain very pretty and popular girl of acquaintance invited a party of young people to pass the evening at her house, producing, about 10 o'clock, trays of antique silver pompously handed by the butler and his aid, containing dishes of "guba" peas and ginger nuts. Coffee, made of confederate rye, was served afterward in cups of eggshell Sevres, and, to crown all, to each guest a single tiny glass of golden liquor, taken from our host's cellar and famed in Richmond hospitality, now jealously guarded, that its contents might be doled out to camp or hospital.

Keeping a Diary.

—In Jan. in diaries we write;
In Feb. the same we often slight;
In March the labor seems too fine;
In April—here and there a line.
In May the task is given o'er
And diaries are deemed a bore;
And so 'twill be, each New Year's sun
Will find new diaries begun;
But far too soon they'll have their day,
And vanish in the mists of May.
—*Goodall's Sun.*

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Velvet is not much employed for dress trimmings this winter.

Ostrich plumage is steadily increasing in favor for millinery purposes.

Bretelles and other V-shaped corsage trimmings are meeting with much favor.

The latest importations of bonnets show much smaller shapes than heretofore.

Silk astrachan is a very popular trimming material for both bonnets and wraps.

Red is a favorite color for evening dresses for entire costumes as well as for accessories.

The Empress of Russia, as well as the Austrian Empress, is said to be an expert shot with the rifle.

The tournure does not diminish in size, as was predicted, but, on the contrary, is worn larger than ever.

Mauve, so long a neglected color, is once more fashionable. It is especially favored for house toilets.

Pale pink veils are taking the place of the red ones so long in favor. They are more generally becoming.

Moire and lace-striped silk is a new material for evening dresses, and is shown in several delicate shades of color.

White kid gloves reaching a little above the elbow are taking the place of Swedish gloves for full-dress toilets.

Black plush is a favorite material for bonnets. They are usually made with the puffed crown, pushed up well toward the front.

Amateur milliners find the winter bonnets easily trimmed, as the high bow and strings are nearly all that fashion requires.

The twelve-year old daughter of Hans Hansen of Pipestone county, Minn., plowed 112 acres of his farm for him last year.

France boasts of the oldest old maid in the world. She is 100 years old and lives at Auch. Her name is Mlle. Benoite.

Gray squirrel fur is used in bands for trimming velvet and cloth costumes. It is very dressy and comparatively inexpensive.

Many young ladies are adopting the braided coil at the back of the head in place of the high coiffure that has been so popular.

Checked velvet is a decided novelty. It is used in combination with silk or plain velvet, and is a very effective trimming material.

Gracefully draped polonaise of woolen material over skirts of velvet or velveteen, compose very pretty and inexpensive costumes.

Maria Henrietta, the Queen of the Belgians, is said to be very democratic in her tastes and habits, and this has made her popular with her subjects.

The monogram is seen on every possible belonging of a fashionable woman; on her lingerie, her toilet articles, her umbrella handle, even on her sachet bag.

Long cloaks for little girls have flat plaits in the back, and a yoke and hood. The cloak is shirred into the yoke, making it very warm and comfortable, but not graceful.

The cost of introducing a girl into society in New York and carrying her successfully through one season is estimated at $1,698, of which all but $250 is for wearing apparel.

Ivory white satin and corded silk are the favorite materials for bridal costumes. White velvet or white brocade is sometimes used as a panel on these dresses, but generally one material is preferred.

A revival of brocaded silks is predicted. A few choice patterns which have already appeared have grounds of chevron weave, or of the oldtime Barathea weave, which is seen in some new plain silk as well.

The school teacher at Osceola, W. T., is a young woman of only eighteen years; but she has no difficulty in keeping order, for she threatens to sit down on the first pupil who is insubordinate. She weighs 325 pounds.

A novel glove is made of black kid, and is intended to be worn over the sleeve. The long top shows a pattern of machine stitched squares of Swedish leather, which form a striking contrast to the black kid ground.

A thimble used by the Queen of Siam, presented to her by the King, is made of gold in the form of a lotus bud, the lotus being the royal flower, and is thickly studded with diamonds so arranged as to form her name and the date of her marriage.

In Bavaria it is not good form for a lady to shake hands with a gentleman until she is very well acquainted with him, and no unmarried woman is allowed to speak on the street to any of her friends of the opposite sex, no matter how well she may know them.

Gorgeous effects are given in bright red tulle, spangled over its entire surface with round gilt spangles. The corsage of watered silk, the same shade, has as a finish to the neck and shoulder straps a gilt cord. Red satin slippers and stockings of the same hue complete the striking costume.

Miss Amelia Hand, of Cape May Court House, N. J., is now an invalid, and having been a great church-goer she greatly misses the services. In order to make her confinement less irksome Dr. Wiley has connected her bedside with the Methodist Episcopal Church by a telephone. The transmitter, which is the finest made, is placed on the pulpit cushion, and thus arranged the lady can distinctly hear and enjoy the entire services, including the singing of the choir.

A Sudden End to the Game.

One day some men of the Fortieth New York infantry came to the battery to gamble. I took a hand in the game of seven-up for a dollar a corner and five on the rubber. We spread a blanket on the ground behind the earthworks and squatted around it. My partner, a Fortieth New York soldier, was a heavy-jawed, light-haired, blue-eyed lad of nineteen, an Albany boy, who played well, and fought well. He was a wit, and when in the humor would make a whole regiment of sick men laugh. We were a few dollars winners, and he was graphically and humorously describing the brigade of regulars running against a swamp in the wilderness, and the mythical conversation between the gray-haired commander and the second lieutenant just out of West Point, as the old soldier asked if there was anything in the new books about getting a brigade across a swamp, was delicious. As we laughed the handsome lad fell face down into the blanket and began to vomit blood. We grabbed him, turned him over, tore up his shirt, and saw where a ball had entered his side, cutting a gash instead of a hole. The wounded soldier did not speak. The blood rushed out of his mouth, his eyes glazed, his jaw dropped—he was dead. A chance ball had struck the tire of one of the wheels of the number one gun and glanced forward and killed the delightful comrade. His death ended the game. We put his body alongside of a couple of dead men and buried the three that night.—*"Recollections of a Private."*

Failures Are Plentiful.

An old merchant said years ago that not more than 1 per cent. of the best class of merchants succeed without failing in Philadelphia. Not more than 2 per cent. of the merchants of New York ultimately retire on an independence after having submitted to the usual ordeal of failure, and not more three out of every hundred merchants in Boston acquire an independence. In Cincinnati, out of 400 business men in business twenty years ago five are now doing business.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Improving the Corn Crop.

The importance of the corn crop gives the greatest interest to any suggestions in regard to improved methods of culture and any possible increase in the yield. A larger yield is tantamount to a decreased cost, for if but one bushel in a hundred can be added to the gross product it would make up the equivalent of 16,000,000 bushels, or the product of 500,000 acres, all of which might be spared for other crops. But it is quite possible to add at least twenty-five per cent. to the average yield, which is only twenty-five bushels per acre in a favorable year. No one will hesitate to affirm the easy possibility of raising this yield to thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre, and this would be equivalent to a reduction of the area in this crop of about 17,000,000 acres, all of which might be turned to pasture or forage crops, or, if any increase in these crops should be deemed unwise, the land so spared might be planted with timber and a double benefit secured.

There are many ways in which the corn crop may be improved that are but little thought of. The cob or spike, or rachis—to speak correctly—upon which the grain is borne is a considerable item in the yield of the crop. The percentage of cob to grain varies very much. Some varieties of corn, for instance, have no more than 12 to 13 per cent. of cob, or a weight of 9 pounds in the 70 pounds allowed for each bushel. This leaves nearly 61 pounds of grain to the bushel. Other varieties have larger cobs, ranging up to 24 per cent. of the weight, leaving less than 53 pounds to the bushel of grain, a difference of nearly 14 bushels in the 100 of grain in favor of the more productive ear. Thus, if the best kinds of corn were grown, one-seventh of the land, or about 10,000,000 acres, could be spared, and the saving to the farmers in cost of crop would be more than $50,000,000, and this amount would be added to the profit.

One more point in this regard may be mentioned. Much is said about multiple ears on the stalks and a kind of corn which has the habit of bearing two ears upon a stalk is thought to be a most valuable acquisition. But one good ear is better than two inferior ones; just as shepherds consider one good single lamb more profitable than two smaller twins. The solid contents of a cylinder increases in proportion to diameter in the ratio of the square of the diameter; thus an ear of corn twice as thick as another will have four times the solid contents, and of course must have a much larger weight of corn. A multiple earing variety grown in Tennessee, which has small ears, produces less corn per acre, with two ears to each stalk, than the large Chester County (Penn.) corn with less than one ear to each stalk. Some of these large ears have a quart of corn upon them, and thus thirty-two ears would produce a bushel of grain. This point is of great significance in regard to the improvement of the crop.—*New York Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Good fertilizers for grapes are bone meal and potash.

Crushed oats and bran make a capital ration for dairy cows.

If you want the flow of milk to keep up always milk clean.

Tomatoes may be trained to poles, so as to grow six feet high.

The proper weight for a turkey for the table is said by old marketmen to be eight pounds.

Trees may be protected from meadow mice by banking up with a mound of earth a foot high.

The soaking of fence posts in blue vitriol is certified to be the best preparation for preserving them.

Know by test and not by guess which is the most profitable cow in your herd, and why she is the best.

The hogs which breed well and are popular in the market are the kinds farmers should try to raise.

It is an injury to cream to suffer it to rise where the surface of it is exposed freely to air much warmer than itself.

Dropping ears, lowing, hanging head, diarrhœa, vomiting, rapid breath and aversion to light are symptoms that point to hog cholera.

The *American Agriculturist* curtly remarks: "The poorest ensilage we have ever seen has been in the silos of agricultural colleges.

The *American Garden* says: "Most nuts will not sprout after they become thoroughly dry and should, therefore, be planted as soon as ripe."

A farmer who understands his business says: Land properly prepared and the crop managed to the best advantage is somewhat independent of rain after it has got its first start.

The 100 points which critics have assigned to butter are thus made up: Flavor, twenty-five; keeping qualities, twenty; texture, twenty-five; color, fifteen; appearance, fifteen.

According to Benj. P. Ware, eminent authority upon fruit culture, the very high cultivation of the orchard, year after year will greatly increase crops but materially shorten the life of the trees.

The best bed for pigs is one made of leaves. Fine litter of any kind is always preferred by them to that which is coarse, and the cheapest and most convenient is leaves, which require no preparation for that purpose.

Pigs not intended for slaughter this winter will not require corn if kept well sheltered. Ground oats and middlings make a better food for them, and will keep them growing until the pasture is ready in the spring.

The *National Stockman* assigns the following properties to the prize buttermaker: Clean mouth, sweet breath, clean clothes, clean apron, honesty, neatness, sweetness, level-headedness and ability to keep accounts.

In preparing food for stock, such as cooked vegetables, chopped feed, etc., always season with salt. Every animal craves it, and must have a certain amount of saline matter introduced into its system to enable it to thrive.

There is a large field open for those who will make a specialty of flax. It is a quick-growing crop; is as easily grown as wheat, and improved machinery has made it more easily fitted for market. It gives a profit in both straw and seed.

A French cultivator gives his method of increasing the number of potato tubers: When the young stems have attained about four inches in height, all of them excepting two of the central ones are cut away, and these two only allowed to grow.

Instead of buying poor beef from the butchers' cart farmers should provide themselves with good, fine grained mutton from their own flocks. Keep the sheep fat and arrange with neighbors to exchange quarters. In winter mutton can be kept fresh quite a while.

In no other country in the world are the feathers of the barnyard fowls so recklessly wasted as in our own. In France no part of the fowl is wasted, unless, perhaps, it be the intestines. The feet and heads are used at the cheaper restaurants to give body to their soups, etc.

It is well to remember that butter held for any great length of time shrinks considerably in weight. A consignment of 3,328 pounds sent to New York by an Illinois creamery shrunk fifty pounds in a fortnight, while a lot of 6,104 pounds sold in ten weeks showed a shrinkage of 151 pounds.

It is a very bad plan to use concrete, or any hard substance, for flooring to poultry-houses, unless it be covered with earth. The fowls, of course, cannot scratch, and if kept the feet constantly "on the stretch," owing to its unyielding nature. We should very much prefer the bare ground.

Pick over your fowls and avoid breeding from the poorer specimens. If you have not already culled your flocks attend to this very soon. Weed them out. Set the imperfect ones aside to fatten by and by. Select the best cockerels and the finest-shaped pullets for sale, or for future stock-birds as breeders.

The beauty of keeping cows where the cream can be sold for cash is that it brings in a continuous supply of money. The farmer can always have some money. If he has a special call, such as a note falling due, or taxes to pay, he can save up his sums for cream and meet it, in the place of his being compelled to sell his hogs or some other property at a sacrifice.

It is said that invalids who are largely confined to a diet of milk acquire such a delicacy of taste that they detect a change in the cows that produce it, and know the flavor of their favorite cow and the proportion of it they get each day. Some pick out the milk they relish, and when traced to the cow that yields it, will have no other so long as it is obtainable. They become as cranky as old topers are in regard to the brand of their wines.

The French, who export more pears than any other nation, cover the inside of the boxes with spongy paper or dry moss, which absorbs the moisture. Each pear is then wrapped in soft paper, and placed in layers in the boxes, the largest and least mature in the bottom, filling all interstices with the dry moss. Thus they will keep a month or more. They are so closely packed that, though they cannot touch each other, all motion is prevented. If one decays the others are not harmed.

Beans may be rather expensive feeding, but they are rich in nitrogen and are excellent for producing eggs, as they can be partially made to supply the place of meat. A quart of beans cooked to pieces and thickened with ground grain and chopped hay, makes a food that is as nearly complete as could be wished, and as the inferior beans and peas can sometimes be purchased at an advantage they may not be as expensive as expected. If the hens lay well on such food the expense will be lessened in proportion.

Says the *Tribune and Farmer*: "No use to grow perishable fruits and vegetables, like peaches, onions, celery, more than the family can consume, unless you have access to a near market. It hardly ever pays to ship peaches to the large cities from way inland, except, perhaps, from Southern sections in order to catch the early trade. Work the home market for all it is worth. Still it is always better to grow these articles in excess of the home needs than not grow enough. The surplus can always be put to some use."

L. S. Hardin, who is considered pretty good authority in dairy matters, says that when a man starts out to be a dairyman, to make butter or cheese for sale or milk to supply a town or city route, his first duty is to select a herd of cows that have been specially bred for giving milk or making butter. There can be no question about this. He should pay more attention to her capacity for making beef than drawing saw logs. He wants an abundant and economical milk-maker from the day she enters the herd until he puts her worn-out carcass in a hole down in the back pasture.

The hen changes its plumage once a year, and while this process is going on egg production is necessarily suspended. The making of a new coat of feathers usually occurs in the fall after the hen been busily engaged in laying eggs through the summer. Unless well fed at this time cold weather comes before the new coat is on, and there will be no eggs until spring. Otherwise, with warm quarters and good feeding, hens in full feather should lay in winter as well as in summer. The large fowls which looked ragged about midsummer will probably prove good winter layers, while those that produced their egg a day all through the warm weather will be worth little or nothing until spring brings their laying season again.

The fleece on the merino ram should be dense, well set and standing well up under pressure, and, if pressed down, should have sufficient elasticity to return quickly to its upright position. It should be dense rather than long in staple. It should cover all parts of the body, head, legs and underneath the belly. It is desirable that this last should have the wrinkles running down onto and across it, and be covered with as long, thick wool as the sides. The face should be covered with a heavy foretop of wool, rimmed round broadly over the eyes. The model ram does not have the wool running down very close to the end of the nose; but a ram with such a face may be very profitably used on a flock if the ewes have poor faces. The fleece should be as even in length, thickness and quality on all parts of the body as possible.

A Seven Years' Fire.

A letter from Virginia City, Nev., says: A matter which should be of interest has recently been brought to light here. This is the fact that fire has been found smouldering on the 1,600-foot level of the California that has endured ever since a fire broke out in that mine about seven years ago. At that time the part of the mine in which the fire occurred was sealed up by means of bulkheads. A drift now shows that the fire is still alive. The old timbers have been slowly charring, and in places where covered with a great weight of rocks and earth they have been converted into what presents the appearance of a fair article of bituminous coal. This seems to be on account of pitch in the wood. Some years ago there was brought to this city a piece of pitch pine taken from an ordinary coal pit, one end of which appeared to be genuine bituminous coal. This has been formed where there was no great amount of pressure upon it. When so small amount of fire as in the California mine is found to endure for seven years, should we be incredulous when assured by men of science that the centre of the earth, once a molten mass of rock, still remains in a molten state after untold ages? How many years the small bunch of fire in the California will still remain alive it is impossible to say. The drift that cut into it has been securely closed, and it will probably be allowed to smoulder on for another term of years.

The Origin of "Spook."

The Greek word psuke is familiar to many people who do not know Greek, and the ingenious theory has been put forward that the Germans thought well to adapt it into their language, and, having a well-grounded dislike to beginning a work with ps, they simply transposed the consonants. Moreover, they slightly specialized the meaning, as constantly happens when one word is borrowed by one language from another. The psuke, soul and spirit, became spuk, spirit, apparition, or ghost. Finally, the inhabitants of the Western States of America, in order to prove the cosmopolitan liberality which is one of their proudest boasts, learned the word from the German fellow-citizens, and again altered the spelling in order to preserve the sound; so that spook, the daughter of spuk, the grand-daughter of psuke became and was and still is a recognized word wherever the English language is spoken, and the normal and orthodox generic word for ghost and things ghostly throughout a great part of the American continent.—*Saturday Review.*

A man in Ontario can repeat perfectly 166 chapters of the Bible, fifty-eight psalms, and every collect, epistle and gospel in the ecclesiastical year, according to the English Church prayer book.

PACIFIC COAST FARMING.

HOW FARMS IN CALIFORNIA ARE OPERATED.

Wheat Raised by Contract—Borrowing Money—Qualities of Chinese Farm Hands—Raising Grapes.

The great staple product of California is wheat, of which about fifty million bushels, worth more than forty millions of dollars, are raised in a good year, four-fifths of which are exported.

This wheat is almost wholly raised on large ranches by contract. The wheat-grower is no more a farmer than he is a miner or a miller. He lets out his plowing and seeding by the acre, and borrows money from the banks to pay the bill, giving securing on the growing crop.

In harvest time a contractor comes on the ground with his harvesters, threshers and separators, an outfit costing as much as five thousand dollars. He brings his own crew of twenty to twenty-five men, who move about from place to place, living like gypsies in the open air. They gather in the broad fields of grain at the rate of more than one thousand bushels per day, and leave the crop neatly piled up in sacks, to which the rancher has not put his hand from first to last.

More money is borrowed from the banks at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month to pay for the harvesting, and some time or any time, before the rainy season begins, the sacks are carted either to the river or railroad, and sent to market.

The rancher is to all intents and purposes a capitalist, or, perhaps, a manufacturer dependent upon the capitalist, and, unless his operations are conducted on a sufficiently extensive scale, the margin of profit is hardly enough to keep him in idleness during the greater part of the year.

Every wheat-grower in California is not of this sort, but every well-informed person will recognize the characteristics of a class sufficiently numerous to afford a basis for distinct and peculiar methods of business, both as regards contracts, transportation and finances.

It is to the thrifty wheat-grower that the employment of the Chinamen becomes a necessity if he would vary his husbandry, and avail himself fully of the season's opportunities. In planting, weeding and digging, the Chinaman excels, and the testimony of many a rancher is that without Chinese labor his farming would not be successful.

In grape culture the common practice in the State is wasteful. Early in March, the plough is put in among the vines to remove weeds that careful culture would never have permitted to grow. The weeds come out, and so do all the tender roots near the surface.

During the summer the vines are commonly allowed to run until they cover the ground with shoots from ten to fifteen feet long; then there is a spasm of pruning, and they are all cut back just at the time when the whole strength of the foliage is required to mature the juices in the rapidly swelling fruit.

The common price for grapes is from twenty to thirty dollars per ton, according to variety and quality, and the grower has so little margin for profit that he can only employ industrious and steady laborers at small wages.

As a consequence, the most successful grape growers are compelled to employ Chinamen in their vineyards. Generally the more successful the man, the more Chinamen he employs; their wages are from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month without board.

The employment of the Chinese becomes more and more of a necessity on account of the high wages demanded by the white laborer.—*Youth's Companion*

WISE WORDS.

With some folks what you were counts for more than what you are.

A debt of gratitude is too often compromised at about ten cents on the dollar.

Nature is a rag merchant, who works up every shred and sort and end into new creations.

In great cities we learn to look the world in the face. We shake hands with stern realities.

Idleness is the hotbed of temptation, the cradle of disease, the waster of time, the canker worm of felicity.

Real merit of any kind cannot long be concealed. It will be discovered, and nothing can depreciate it but a man's exhibiting it himself. It may not always be rewarded as it ought, but it will always be known.

We must find a weak spot or two in a character before we can love it much. People who do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is good for them, or use anything but dictionary words, are admirable subjects for biographers. But we don't care most for those fine pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium.

"Woodite."

Woodite is a name suggested for a new compound of caoutchouc invented in England. This novel material possesses all the elasticity of india rubber, with the additional advantage of being uninflammable and uninjurable by salt water. It does not suffer deterioration if exposed to the weather and cannot possibly be set on fire. The most prominent use for woodite is as a covering for men-of-war and torpedo boats. It has the quality of allowing a projectile to pass through it without inflicting upon it more than a small puncture. The material around the hole gives way to permit the passage of a shot, and immediately returns to its old position, closing the hole so completely that there remains nothing but a spot on either surface, into which a lead pencil can be pushed with difficulty, but which is impervious to water.

At Dartford, in the course of some experiments, three six-pound solid shots two and one-half inches in diameter were fired at right angles at a target formed of thirty-six eight inch tubes of woodite, mounted on a two and one-eighth inch wrought iron plate. All passed completely through, punching pieces out of the back plate, but the woodite suffered so little injury that close scrutiny was required to find the marks of the shots, which are only one-quarter inch to three-eighths inch in diameter and are perfectly closed. The material may be applied as a lining for partitions in vessels and many other purposes.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The First American Library.

The first American library was that of Harvard College, which was founded in 1638, and it was about fourteen years after this that Hezekiah Usher, the first bookseller in the United States, opened his bookstore in Boston. From 1775 to 1800 thirty libraries were established in this country. In the next twenty-five years 120 were established, and in the next twenty-five, 551. From 1850 to 1875, 2,481 libraries were established, and now there is scarcely a house in the country which has not its collection of books, nor a town which has not its public library.

"A most extraordinary and absolute cure for rheumatism and other bodily ailments is St. Jacobs Oil," says Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Louisville Ky.

The English sparrow has become such a nuisance in South Australia that the farmers are petitioning the Commissioner of Public Works for government legislation to rid the country of the little feathered pests.

Dr. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. He recommends it especially for children who are irritable and obstinate, as pleasant to take and prompt in its effect. Price, twenty-five cents.

A Maine woodsman saw a rabbit on the ice, and it did not run away as he drew near. It had hopped into a shallow puddle of water and stood still till its feet were firmly frozen in the ice.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

Wm. Ed. Robson, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor:*

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood purifying organs of vital importance are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent, much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice, I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement as facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done! He has spoken the truth 'out of school,' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

War Record of the United States Army.

We exclude all the fighting of the Colonies, and begin with the Revolutionary war of 17.6-83. After that came the brief conflict with France in 1798, that of 1812 with Great Britain and the Mexican war of 1840. Here are records of the Wyoming Valley war, 1782-87; Shay's rebellion, 1786; the whisky insurrection, Pennsylvania, 1794; Northwestern Indiana war, 1790-95; Tripoli, African coast, 1801-5; Burr's insurrection, 1806; Chesapeake war (naval, British), 1807; Northwestern Indiana war, Indiana, 1811; the President ship engagement with the British sloop Little Belt, 1811; Florida Seminole war, 1812; Peoria Indian, 1813; Creek Indian, 1813-14; Lafitte's pirates, 1814; with Barbary, north coast of Africa, 1815; Seminole Indian, 1817-18, and Lafitte's pirates again in 1821.

Then came the Rickaree, Indian, 1823, Fevre River, Indian, 1827; Winnebago, Indian, 1826; Sac and Fox, Indian, 1831; Black Hawk, Indian, 1832; Toledo war, boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, 1833; Texas wars, previous to annexation, 1835-6; Indian stream war boundary line between New Hampshire and Canada, 1833-6; Creek, Indian, 1832-7; Florida, Seminole, 1835-42; Sabine, Indian, 1836-7; Cherokee, Indian, 1836-8; Osage, Indian, 1837; "Patriot war" rebellion in Canada against the mother government, and troops called out to prevent invasion of the United States territory, 1838-9; the "Heatherly disturbance," Indian, 1836; Mormon war, Missouri, 1838; Aroostook war, Maine, territory line trouble; United States and Canada, 1839; Dorr's rebellion, Rhode Island, 1842; Mormon war, Illinois, 1844; Cayuse, Indian, Oregon, 1847-8; Cuban troubles, preventing expeditions, 1849-51; Texas and New Mexico, Indian, 1849-55; California, Indian, 1851-2; Utah, Indian, 1850-3; Rogue River, Indian, 1851, 1853, and 1856; the Japan naval expedition, 1853-4; China, naval engagement, 1854; Oregon, Indian, 1854; Nicaraugua troubles, suppressing Walker's and other expeditions, 1854-8; Kansas troubles, 1854-9; Cuban troubles, 1849-51, 1854, 1867, and 1878; Yakima, Indian, 1855; Klamath and Salmon River, Indian, 1855; Florida, Indian, 1855-8; John Brown's Virginia raid, October, 1859; Sioux, Indian, 1862-3; Cheyenne, Indian, 1861-4; Oregon, Idaho, and California, Indian, 1865-8; Fenian invasion of Canada, May and June, 1866; Indian Territory and Kansas, Indian, 1867-9; Modoc, Indian, 1872-3; Apache, Arizona, Indian, 1873; Arkansas rebellion (State government), 1874; Indian troubles to Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874-5; Louisiana rebellion State government), 1874; Cheyenne and Sioux, Indian, 1876-7; Pennsylvania and Maryland railroad strike, 1877; Nez Perce, Indian, 1878-9, and White River Utes, 1879. It may be stated that these were not all wars, and properly they were not, but they were all occasions when the troops were called out and somebody got hurt.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A certain kind of grass that grows in Florida is sometimes used as a substitute for hog bristles in paint brushes.

Long, Short, Heavy and Thin.

A Washington letter to the Boston *Traveler* says: The smallest man in Congress is General Wheeler, of Alabama. Wheeler is a little fellow with a long, gray beard and hair that falls down almost to his shoulders. He was one of the bravest officers on the Confederate side of "the late unpleasantness," and at one time commanded the entire cavalry of the South. The tallest man in Congress is Stewart, of Texas, a member of the House. He measures fully six feet three, and weighs about 250 pounds. Stewart is a brilliant and accomplished lawyer, of whom great things were expected when he first came to Congress. As soon as he fairly landed in his seat, however, he bored down into the centre of a big chunk of silence, and with the exception of his work in committee he has taken no active part in the deliberations of the House. Stewart is the long, Wheeler the short. Barnes the heavy, and Senator Ingalls the thin in Congress.

When Emperor William travels he is always accompanied by three court physicians.

"Women and Her Diseases"
is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (160 pages) sent, postpaid, for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

About one egg to every person—say fifty million ounces—is consumed daily in the United States.

"Delays are Dangerous."
If you are pale, emaciated, have a hacking cough, with night-sweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not hesitate too long—till you are past cure; for, taken in its early stages, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery" as thousands can testify. By druggists.

North Carolina has twenty colored men who are worth from $10,000 to $80,000 each.

"Yes; I shall break the engagement," she said, folding her arms and looking defiant; "it is really too much trouble to converse with him. He's as deaf as a post, and talks like he had a mouthful